


Nº 3.

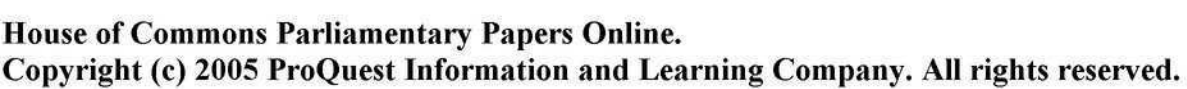
Showing the Settlements Forming the Colony of .

SIERRA LEONE

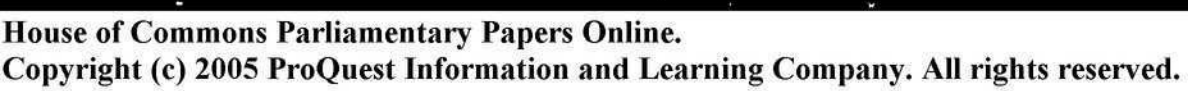
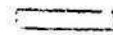
. TO ACCOMPANY THE REPORT OF COLONEL ORD, R.E. COMMISSIONER.

1865

British Territory colored 

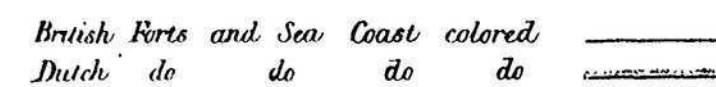
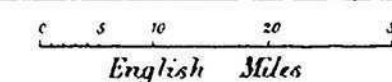


British Territory colored



to accompany the Report of
Colonel Ord, R. E. Commissioner. 1865.

English Miles



Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed, 1865.

35' 40' 45' 50' 55' 3° 5' 10' 15' 20' 25' 30' 35' 40' 45'

OUTLINE MAP
Showing the
BRITISH TERRITORY
AT
LAGOS.

To accompany the Report of
Colonel Ord, R.E. Commissioner, 1865.

British Territory Colored Red.

Territory under British Protectorate Colored Yellow.

DAHOMY

TERRITORY

OF

PORTO NOVO

TERRITORY

OF

OKEODAN

TERRITORY

OF

TERRITORY

IGBESSA

ABBEOKÚTA

○ Oshielle

○ Itáde

○ Kóboró

○ Ketu

○ Iláro

○ Okpó

○ Papah

○ Ípara

○ Ipèru

○ Makun

○ Jebu Remo

○ Itáde

○ Otta

○ Igbesa

○ Ikórodu

○ Shagbo

○ Onèro

○ Laché

○ Okéodan

R. Ado

River Ogūn

Lagoon

3° 5' 10' 15' 20' 25' 30' 35' 40' 45' 50' 55' 4° 10' 15'

RY

Ibádan

Elogún

Itáde

Oshíelle

ABBEOKÚTA

Ketu

Koboro

Iláro

Okpó

Papah

Ípara

Jebu }
Ode }

Ipèru

Makun

Jebu Remo

Itáde

Otta

Igbessa

TERRITORY

OF

IGBESSA

TERRITORY

OF

Okéodan

KEODAN

R. Addo

Shagbo

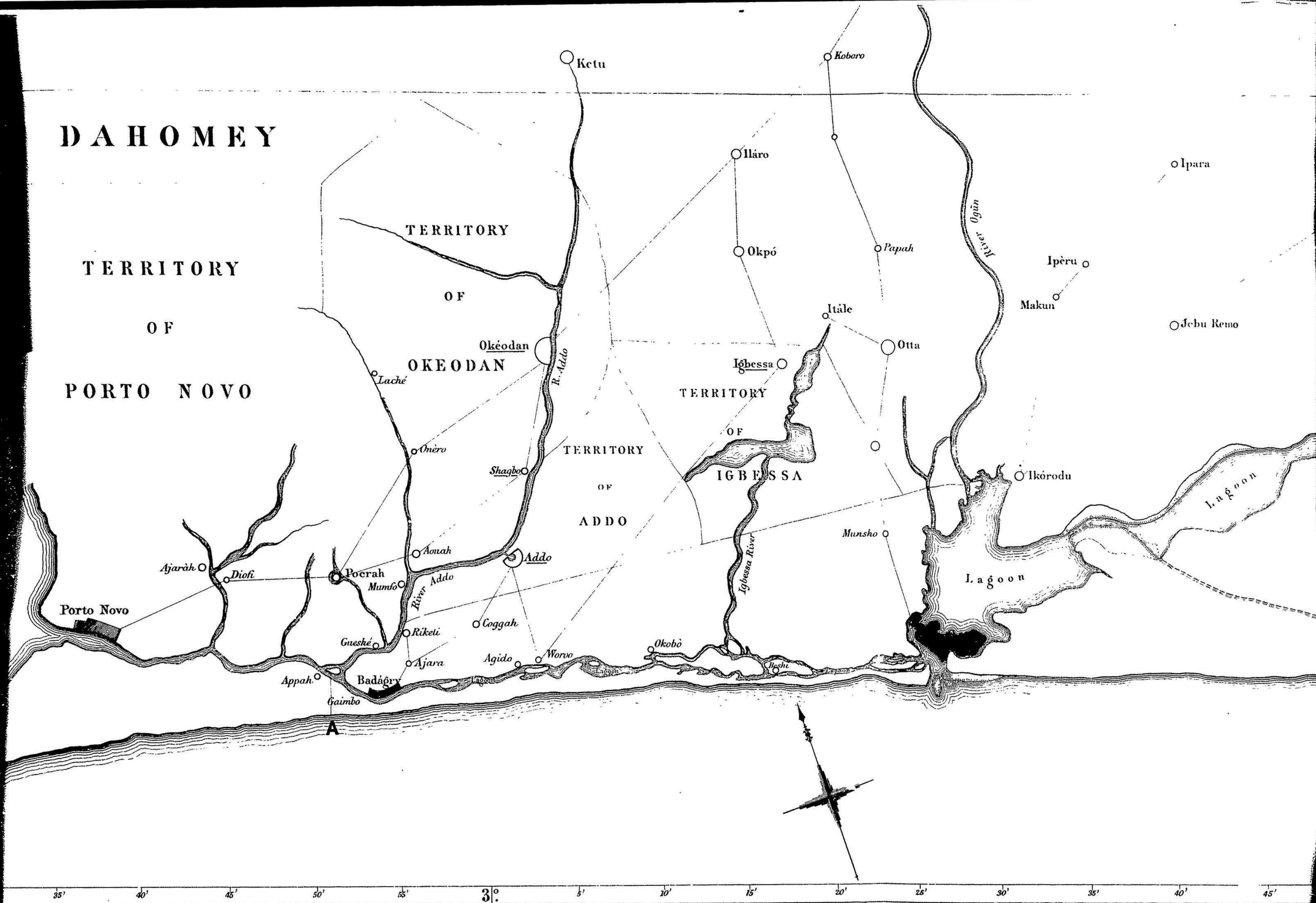
Ikórodu

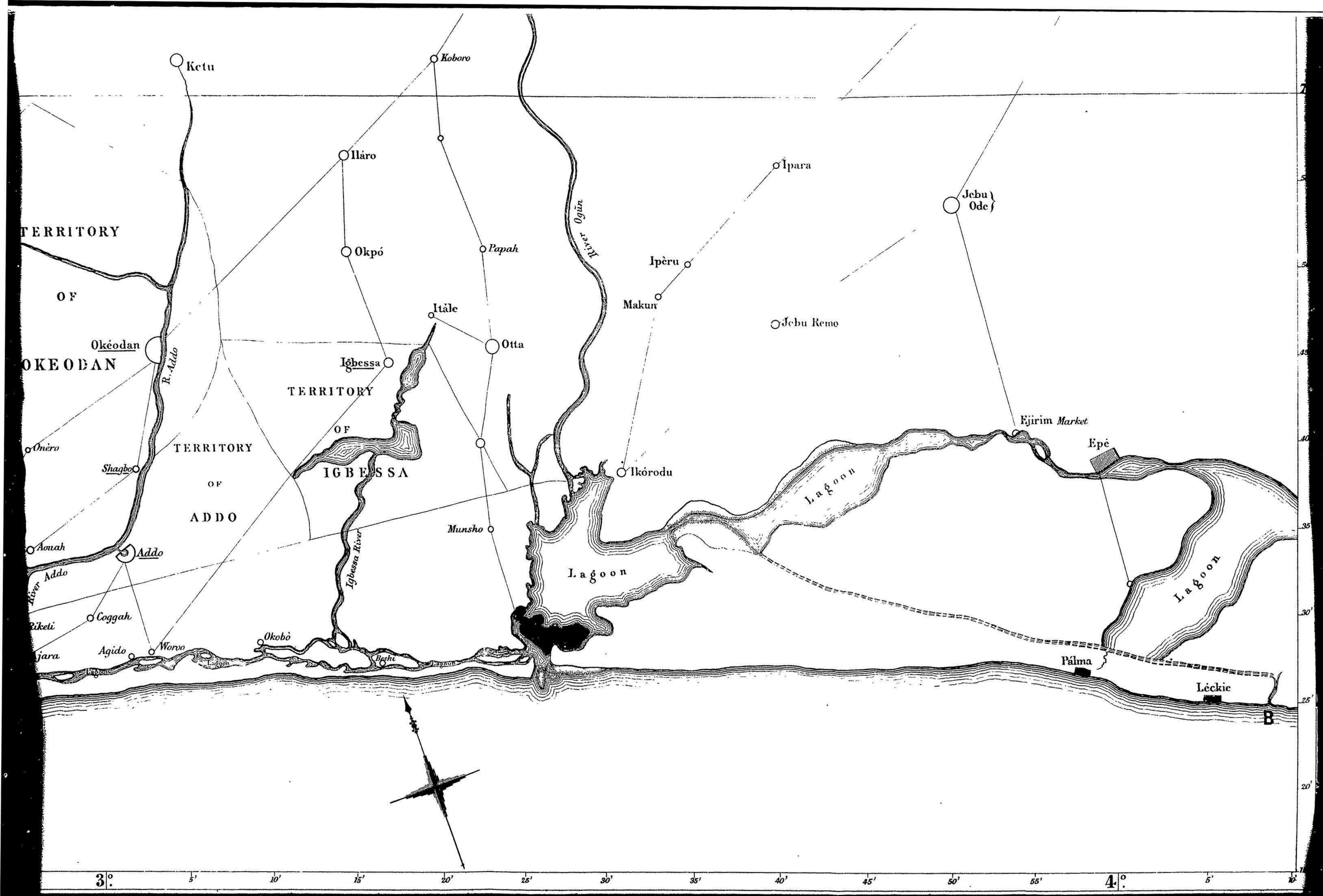
Ejirim Market

Epé

DAHOMY

TERRITORY OF PORTO NOVO





CORRESPONDENCE on the same subject handed in by Mr. C. Fortescue, a Member of the Committee.

The Right Honourable C. Fortescue, M.P., to
Colonel Ord, R.E.

Sir, Downing-street, 1 June 1865.

WITH reference to the Report which you made to the Secretary of State of the results of your mission to inquire into the state of the British Settlements on the West Coast of Africa, and especially with reference to the general recommendations contained in the latter portion of that Report, I am directed by Mr. Secretary Cardwell to acquaint you that he will be glad to receive from you any additional remarks or suggestions which you may be able to offer.

I have, &c.
(signed) C. Fortescue.

Colonel Ord, R.E., to the Right Honourable
C. Fortescue, M.P.

Sir, London, 12 June 1865.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your letter of the 1st instant.

Without presuming to anticipate the conclusions which may be arrived at respecting the West African Settlements by the Committee of the House of Commons, or by Her Majesty's Government, I beg leave to offer the following suggestions, in development of the latter portion of my Report, as to the arrangements which I believe would be found most conducive to efficiency and economy in case it should be resolved to retain the existing settlements.

The first step that suggests itself is the appointment of a Governor in Chief for the whole of the settlements, who should also be Governor of Sierra Leone, the administrators of the Gambia, Gold Coast, and Lagos being termed Lieutenant Governors, and holding the same position in respect to the Governor in Chief as do the Lieutenant Governors of the Windward and Leeward Islands, in the West Indies, to the Governors in Chief of Antigua and Barbados.

The Lieutenant Governors would have the assistance within their own settlements of an Executive Council, and the object of these Councils being not so much to support the policy of the Executive as to give advice in questions of emergency, it would be well that they should be composed chiefly of gentlemen of ability and local experience in colonial affairs, and not exclusively of officials.

The Governor in Chief should also have the aid of a similar Council, which should be entirely distinct from the Executive Council of Sierra Leone, and be termed the Council of General Government; of this General Council the Lieutenant Governors and the members of the minor councils would also form a part, and thus in any question affecting the interests of a Colony, its Lieutenant Governor and some of its Council could be summoned to Sierra Leone, to give the Governor in Chief the benefit of their local experience, or the Governor

in Chief could hold his Council in the Colony, with the aid of members of the General Council brought from Sierra Leone.

It is not considered necessary to propose any modification in the legislature of Sierra Leone; there has recently been a slight alteration in its constitution, giving it a more liberal character, and as circumstances justify its further enlargement, it will no doubt be accorded by the Government. The legislature of the minor settlements should be carried on by a Council nominated by the Crown, consisting partly of merchants and planters, acting under an uniform system of regulations laid down by the Governor in Chief, by whom all local ordinances would have to be approved before they became law.

The administration of justice might be left to the officers of every settlement whose circumstances allowed of its maintaining the necessary independent establishment for the purpose. This should consist of a judge, and one or more police magistrates, according to the requirements of the place. If the judge were dispensed with, it would be requisite to make arrangements for securing the visits of a judge from one of the neighbouring Colonies, who would hold periodical gaol deliveries. If necessary, the Gambia might be thus aided from Sierra Leone, and the Gold Coast from Lagos.

It is not possible to give here any detail of the various alterations which, with a view to increased economy, it may be expedient to make in the Government establishments of some of the settlements. As a rule, when a Colony is able, without any undue pressure of taxation, to raise a revenue allowing all the requisite establishments of Government to be maintained on an efficient scale, it will not be advisable to interfere with the administration of its internal affairs. At present Sierra Leone is the only Colony which can be said to be in this condition, though Lagos is apparently in a fair way to attain it. The financial condition of the Gambia and Gold Coast will, however, demand careful consideration, and if it is found impossible to raise their revenue to meet their present scale of expenditure, a reduction in their establishments will be absolutely necessary.

There is no reason to doubt but that by a judicious use of the natives as police, a considerable diminution may be safely effected in the number of troops appropriated for the defence of the settlements. There were recently about 1,600 men on the station, but orders have been sent out for the removal of 400, and 200 more may be withdrawn without risk whenever it may be found convenient. For another year the force should be kept at 1,000, which is about the average strength hitherto employed; after which a reduction may be made to 800, and eventually to 600, of whom the larger proportion would be quartered at Sierra Leone, and small detachments at the Gambia and Gold Coast, leaving Lagos entirely to the care of native police. These reductions might no doubt be effected somewhat earlier, but some time must elapse before the organisation of the native police is completed, and in the present unsettled state of

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parts

App. No. 1.

App. No. 1. parts of the coast, it would not be prudent to carry out such changes too suddenly.

In the organisation of police it will probably be found advisable to employ as far as possible the natives in any other locality but that from which they come. This has been the system adopted with such success at Lagos, and, to a partial extent, at the Gambia and Sierra Leone. The management of these men should be entrusted altogether to the police and stipendiary magistrates, and the commandants by whom justice is administered throughout the country. In most instances it will be found that these gentlemen are able efficiently to discharge all the duties which will be devolved upon them, and that they will be quite numerous enough for the purpose.

It is evident that the successful working of the measure now contemplated will be impossible unless the Governor in Chief has the freest power of movement amongst the settlements, and for this purpose he will require the entire command of an efficient steamer. In those Colonies possessing internal water communication, it is also very important that there should be steamers: they protect the trade without it being necessary to maintain military posts for the purpose, and by enabling the local Government to keep up a constant intercourse with the natives they tend greatly to preserve and even strengthen its influence over them; moreover by the help of steamers on their waters, the Colonies will be relieved from much of the difficulty and expense in maintaining peace and order which will be thrown upon them by the proposed reduction in their garrisons. Lastly, there is reason to believe that these vessels will be found very useful in checking the internal slave trade which prevails in most parts of the country, and in some cases in preventing the export trade which is so ready to revive whenever the opportunity is afforded it.

The Gambia is already provided with a steam vessel for the navigation of its river, which is sufficient for the object; but Sierra Leone, with several rivers, and many channels between its islands, requires for the effectual protection of its trade the exclusive services of a small steamer, the cost of which the circumstances of the Colony will fortunately enable it to provide from its own resources. The Gold Coast has no rivers, but its out-stations are situated on the sea coast, and in the absence of any roads the only certain mode of getting access to them is by water. As this service would, however, only afford partial occupation for a steamer, it is unnecessary to supply one especially for the purpose, and the requisite assistance will be furnished from Lagos, where the peculiar features of the navigation render it necessary that there should be two steamers, one of light draught for the protection of the waters of the Lagoon, and for communicating with Palma and Badagry, and the other a heavier vessel for crossing the bar, and which could occasionally visit the Gold Coast and be placed at the service of its Lieutenant Governor. The presence of these two steamers would enable Her Majesty's Government to withdraw the two gunboats which it has hitherto provided for the protection of the settlement, and as a very large saving will accrue to Imperial funds from this step, and the removal of the whole of the troops, it is not unreasonable to expect that the expense of one of the two steam vessels which Lagos needs should be defrayed by a grant from

home, leaving the Colony to maintain the other from its own funds.

The proposals which have been now submitted will entail considerable additions to the cost of the civil establishments of the settlements, though they will, on the other hand, admit of large savings in the charge for their defence, and it becomes necessary to ascertain to what extent in consideration of the benefits which they confer on Imperial interests generally the mother country is called upon to assume such a portion of these burdens as the Colonies may from their circumstances be unable themselves to bear.

Taking the average of the last six years it is found that, deducting the grants received in aid from the Imperial Government, the revenues raised within the four settlements are about—

| | | | | |
|--------------|---|---|-----------|------------|
| Sierra Leone | - | - | £. 31,000 | per annum. |
| Lagos | - | - | 19,000 | " |
| Gambia | - | - | 11,000 | " |
| Gold Coast | - | - | 4,000 | " |

Sierra Leone maintains the whole of her civil establishment except the Governor, whose salary, 2,000 £, is paid from home. Of late it has also contributed to the expenditure for military purposes by erecting barracks and accommodation for the troops occupying the newly ceded territory. With finances in so flourishing a state, and with the good prospects it possesses, there is no reason why the salary of the Governor should not be paid by the Colony, and if the revenue continues to increase as it has done, it may fairly be required that it should also eventually defray annually some portion of the expense of its military establishments.

The revenue of Lagos ought to be ample for all the purposes of its Government, provided only it were relieved from debt, and assistance given either by grant or loan to enable the requisite public buildings to be erected, and the Government establishments organised on a proper scale. The troops and gun-boats being withdrawn, there will be no charge whatever against Imperial funds for its defence, and it does not therefore seem unreasonable that (as has been suggested) the cost of one of the two steamers which are required for the protection of the settlement and development of its trade should be furnished from home.

The case of the Gambia is somewhat more difficult to deal with, the revenue being rather below that of other small Colonies of similar character and requirements; at present, it receives in addition a grant from home of 2,300 £ for the salaries of certain public officers, and one of 2,000 £ in aid of the "Dover" steamer. The total amount of the grant, 4,300 £, is not perhaps extravagant in the present depressed state of the Colony, though exception may be taken to its appropriation, and it is suggested that the whole expense of the steamer should, at all events, be defrayed by the Imperial Government, and the local debts be paid off, so as to give the Colony a fair start.

The financial circumstances of the Gold Coast are the least satisfactory of any of the settlements. Owing to the relations which are held with the natives of the protectorate, the Government establishments are on a larger scale than would be needed were our jurisdiction limited to our own territory, and for their support there is no available source

source of revenue but small custom dues which the proximity of the Dutch free ports forbids being raised. From the natives it is impossible to expect at present any assistance, though there is good reason to hope that by a judicious policy they might be prevailed on to afford direct aid for the support of a Government from which they have derived so much benefit. Every effort has been made to induce the Netherlands Government to agree to the imposition of a reasonable scale of duties on all imports into their own and our ports, but hitherto without avail. Negotiations were also entered into having for their object the exchange of territory between the two nations so that each should occupy a continuous and lengthened portion of the coast within which it might be possible for customs regulations to be enforced without injury to trade, but without any result; the natives now under British protection objecting strongly to be transferred to that of the Dutch. The last and only proposal that suggests itself as likely to be assented to by the Netherlands Government, and which has not been tried, is that the British Government should purchase outright from the Dutch their possessions on the West Coast. Such a scheme has been suggested in Holland, and is understood to have formed the subject of discussion in the Chambers; it is not therefore impossible that if Her Majesty's Government were to make the offer, the Netherlands Government might find it expedient to accept it. The sum of 10,000*l.* was given in 1850 for the Danish Forts, and twice that amount would amply cover the value of those belonging to the Dutch; if the arrangement were sanctioned and the money advanced by Her Majesty's Government, there would be no difficulty in ensuring its repayment in a few years by the imposition of moderate duties on arms, gunpowder, spirits, tobacco, and other similar articles the introduction of which it is not desirable to encourage, and which might therefore with propriety and advantage be thus burdened. Until, however, some means can be found of augmenting the revenue of the settlement, it is clear that assistance must continue to be afforded from home, and for this purpose the amount now paid in aid of the Government, 4,000*l.* a year, is by no means too large.

If the foregoing views be adopted, the demand upon Imperial funds in aid of the civil establishments of the settlements will be as follows:—

| | | £. | App. No. 1 |
|--|--|-----------|------------|
| For the Gambia: | | | |
| Entire cost of maintaining the steamer "Dover," say - - - - | | 3,000 | |
| For Sierra Leone: | | | |
| Nil - - - - - | | — | |
| For the Gold Coast: | | | |
| In aid of the Government establishments | | 4,000 | |
| For Lagos: | | | |
| Expense of maintaining one steamer - | | 3,000 | |
| For the General Government: | | | |
| Expense of maintaining the steamer for the Governor in Chief - - - | | 3,000 | |
| Additional salary to Governor of Sierra Leone as Governor in Chief - - | | 1,000 | |
| Office expenses of do. - - - - | | 500 | |
| TOTAL - - - | | £. 14,500 | |
| Present contribution in aid of Civil Establishments - - - - | | 12,500 | |
| Increase under proposed scheme - | | £. 2,000 | |

The salary of the Governor in Chief is proposed to be 3,000*l.** of which Sierra Leone will pay 2,000*l.* as Governor of the Colony, the remainder, and the expense of the office, which should be contributed by the other settlements, must, in the present state of their finances, be met from Imperial sources.

The proposed diminution of the strength of troops in the settlements will admit of large reduction in the charge to the Imperial Government for military expenditure. It appears that the estimate under this head for the current year was 127,897*l.*; for 800 men the proportionate charge would therefore be about 64,000*l.*, and this will be further reduced by the entire withdrawal of the garrison from Lagos, and the abandonment of several of the minor posts, as M'Carthy's on the Gambia and the small forts on the Gold Coast, concentrations of the force admitting of corresponding reductions in the number of the staff; there are also certain charges for pensions included in the above total which do not legitimately belong to the West Coast expenditure, and which will bring the cost, as shown in the following table, to 52,324*l.* If to this be added the 14,500 proposed to be allotted for civil establishments, the total charge will be under 67,000*l.*, or less than one-half what it now is.

| | PRESENT EXPENDITURE. | | | PROPOSED EXPENDITURE. | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|---------|-----------------------|------------------------|--------|
| | For Civil Purposes. | For Military Purposes. | TOTAL. | For Civil Purposes. | For Military Purposes. | TOTAL. |
| | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. |
| Sierra Leone - - - | 2,000 | 34,871 | 36,871 | nil | 18,730 | 18,730 |
| Lagos - - - - - | 2,281 | 15,070 | 17,351 | 3,000 | nil | 3,000 |
| Gambia - - - - - | 4,230 | 24,097 | 28,327 | 3,000 | 14,864 | 17,864 |
| Gold Coast - - - | 4,000 | 53,859 | 57,859 | 4,000 | 18,730 | 22,730 |
| General Government - - | - | - | - | 4,500 | - | 4,500 |
| TOTAL - - - - £. | 12,511 | 127,897 | 140,408 | 14,500 | 52,324 | 66,824 |

Saving by proposed alterations - - - £. 73,584.

I have, &c.
(signed) H. St. George Ord.

* The salary of the Governor in Chief of the Windward Islands is 4,000*l.* per annum with 550*l.* for office expenses, and of the Governor in Chief of the Leeward Islands 3,000*l.* with 600*l.* for office expenses.

Appendix, No. 2.

PAPERS handed in by Mr. C. Fortescue, a Member of the Committee.

(A.)

App. No. 2. DESPATCHES from General O'Connor relating to certain BARRACKS on the WEST COAST of AFRICA.

General O'Connor to the Under Secretary of State for War.

Head Quarters, Sierra Leone,
20 January 1865.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to report in detail, for the information of the Right Honourable the Earl de Grey and Ripon, that proceeding *en route* to Cape Coast, I landed and made my inspection of the detachment 4th West India Regiment, at Accra, 21st December 1864. There cannot be for British officers a more dreary or desolate station than Accra; frequent earthquakes have reduced the principal houses to ruins; cut off from society or social intercourse, without even the resource of a good sporting country adjacent, a matter of serious consequence to men isolated in Africa, the monthly arrival of the European mail packet, the solitary break in the tedious monotony of weary time. No public quarters for the officers, or men, and the common necessities of life scanty, expensive, and difficult to be obtained; the small force of one captain, one subaltern, five sergeants, and 65 men, deserve every encouragement to support their spirits and maintain discipline. One subaltern and 10 men are detached at Winnebah; why or for what reason I am at a loss to comprehend, for the number is too insignificant to afford protection from the attacks of the natives, or defend itself.

I found Captain Edmunds, the officer commanding at Accra, in bed prostrated by low fever and acute dysentery; the subaltern, Lieutenant Sealy, could with difficulty crawl to the parade; still the detachment looked clean, soldier-like, and in excellent order, and the returns proved the men were well behaved. The officers residing in hired lodgings occupy one room each, messing separately. Staff Assistant Surgeon Gunn, medical officer in charge, lives at the opposite part of the town; the men in a hired barrack at a distance from the officers, and the hospital in a detached house rented by Government. I recommend that the detachment should be relieved yearly, for the benefit and efficiency of both officers and men.

Embarking from Accra, I reached Lagos on the 23d December, and made my inspection of the two Companies' barracks and hospital (if the wretched sheds deserve to be called so), the 24th and 26th December. The quarters for the officers are roughly constructed plank buildings, two storeys high, the basement uninhabitable, although officers have been compelled to occupy them; the roof, of Palmetto country thatch, hardly screens the inmates from the intense heat of a tropical sun, and affords little or no shelter from the rain. All the officers residing in these quarters have been continually attacked with fever, dysentery, and other complaints; removed to another portion

of the town, recovered, but on returning to their quarters immediately suffered a relapse. A Board of officers was held by order of Captain Williams, 4th West India Regiment, commanding the troops, on the 4th November 1864; the officers' quarters condemned as unfit habitations for Europeans, and the proceedings forwarded to the Under Secretary of State for War, 9th November. The barracks for the men are formed of reed with Palmetto thatch, leaving openings in every direction, and affording no protection against the rain, wind, or sun; the interior of the huts is hot and dark during the day, and at night chilly and damp, and the hospital is in an equally defective state. No flooring, but placed on the ground, the water percolates through if the sand is turned up a few inches. The site the whole buildings stand on is at the east end of the town, about 150 yards from the bank of the Lagos Lagoon, extending about 300 yards backwards. Situated on the verge of a swamp, pregnant with black foetid mud and decomposed vegetable matter; the miasma arising from this fertile source of disease is carried by the sea-breeze over and through the quarters of both officers and men, producing deadly effects, which not even the West Indian black soldiers, or natives of Lagos, can endure with impunity. A few examples will afford more convincing proofs than a volume of writing. Of two captains, one (Croley) proceeds to England by this packet, with a very faint hope of surviving the voyage; the other, Captain Roe, who recently exchanged from the 3d regiment, and served through the Crimea, India, and China campaigns without any detriment to his health, assumed the command of the troops at Lagos on the 22d November, and in robust health and vigour at my inspection was suddenly struck down by fever five days after, and has since forwarded his papers to retire from the Service by the sale of his commission. Two of three subalterns were scarcely fit for duty, and would not be permitted to attempt to perform it at any other station. Of the three medical officers one alone was really effective, although the other two struggled to do their duty. Out of four who landed with me the 23d December, in less than seven days three were attacked with local fever, and I suffered from severe acute dysentery for 36 hours. In fine, I never encountered a country or climate so radically destructive to the European constitution, or where the quarters and absolute wants of life were so little attended to as in Lagos; and I am justified in making this broad assertion, after an experience of nearly 40 years' tropical service in the worst stations in the worst of climates. At the urgent recommendation of Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, R. C. Elliot, C.B., I gave orders to have the hospital floored, and the roof repaired, so as to afford what shelter

shelter and comfort could be obtained for the sick soldiers. I have entered thus fully, but I trust not tediously, because, after a patient and minute inspection of the barrack accommodation and sanitary arrangements of Lagos, I am thoroughly convinced that one of three measures must be adopted; new commodious and suitable barracks erected with as little delay as possible, the troops withdrawn, or if left there they must become depressed, inefficient, and decimated. The suggestion for a yearly relief of the Accra detachment is equally applicable to Lagos.

I have, &c.

(signed) *L. Smyth O'Connor*,
Brigadier General Commanding Troops,
West Coast of Africa.

The Under Secretary of State for War,
War Office, Pall Mall.

My Report of Cape Coast Castle Forts and Barracks will be transmitted next mail.

(signed) *L. Smyth O'Connor*.

21 January 1865.

General O'Connor to the Under Secretary of State
for War.

Head Quarters, Sierra Leone,
21 January 1865.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for War, I proceed in Her Majesty's ship "Espoir," Captain Peile Commander, on Monday the 23d instant, to Bulama, for the purpose of inspecting the detachment 3d West India Regiment, stationed there, and on my return to Sierra Leone will proceed, in Her Majesty's ship "Pandora," Captain Ruxton Commander, to Sherboro', to inspect the detachment 3d West India Regiment; afterwards visit a detachment of the same corps at "Lukin" Town, to enable me if possible leaving Sierra Leone by mail steamer 20th February, for Gambia.

I have, &c.

(signed) *L. Smyth O'Connor*,
Brigadier General Commanding Troops,
West Coast of Africa.

The Under Secretary of State for War,
War Office, Pall Mall.

General O'Connor to the Under Secretary of State
for War.

Head Quarters, Sierra Leone,
16 February 1865.

Sir,

WITH reference to my letter of the 21st ultimo, I have now the honour to report, for the information of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for War, that I proceeded in Her Majesty's gun-vessel "Espoir" to the island of Bulama, on the 24th ultimo, returning to Sierra Leone on the 28th ultimo. Bulama, 340 miles from Sierra Leone, is one of the group of numerous islands in the Bijnga Channel, some inhabited by a war-

like and fierce race of savages, so hostile to the white man that no European ventures to approach them even for the purpose of trade.

The British took possession of Bulama in 1794, but subsequently had to abandon the settlement, being continually attacked and plundered by the chiefs of Kennebeck, a neighbouring island.

It soon after became a depôt for Portuguese slave dealers, and when I visited Bulama in 1854, 1855, and 1857, there was a regular establishment covertly and craftily conducted for the shipping of slaves. The British again occupied Bulama in 1859, and the Governor of Sierra Leone decided a detachment of troops should be sent and stationed there, June 1863. The Colony erected quarters for the officers, and a soldiers' barracks; and although the former are small, still I consider them compact, convenient, and comfortable.

The officers' quarters consist of a sitting-room, with two sleeping chambers calculated for two persons; and one for the staff assistant surgeon, of similar dimensions, admits of the dispensary and stores being under the same roof with him.

The men's barrack is a lofty, airy building, divided into three compartments, with a piazza all round, affording ample accommodation for 40 or 50 soldiers.

The site, a dry, gravelly soil, adjacent to the beach, and open to the sea breeze, renders Bulama the most salubrious station on the West Coast of Africa; and the ground in rear cultivated for garden and country produce by the soldiers.

The detachment, consisting of one subaltern, one medical officer, one serjeant, and 16 rank and file, have their head quarters at Dalrymple Bay; and a corporal and three privates are posted at Point Beaver, the north-west side of Bulama, and opposite the mainland.

Lieutenant Layard in command of the troops appeared to me an intelligent, zealous, and judicious officer, having his men in good order, contented, and not one on the sick list.

The great drawback to Bulama is the want and uncertainty of any communication with it, being out of the mail steamers, men-of-war, or merchant ships' route; approached by a dangerous and difficult channel, the detachment has to rely on chance opportunities coming from or going to Sierra Leone or the Gambia for intercourse with either of these Colonies or receiving their letters and papers from Europe.

In 18 months only three opportunities occurred, and provisions have to be sent by a man-of-war when one is available for that purpose; but if the recommendation of Governor Blackall for a colonial steamer succeeds, this inconvenience will cease. Even as it is, the subaltern and assistant surgeon expressed their desire to remain at Bulama, no doubt induced by the addition to their pay, the former of 200 l. per annum, as magistrate and manager, and the latter 63 l. per annum as medical attendant, both paid by the Colony. I recommend that the detachment is relieved every 12 months, and brought to head quarters for exercise in company and battalion movements, and not become, as they otherwise will, a mere local police force. I again embarked in Her Majesty's gun-vessel "Espoir" on the 1st February for Victoria River, Sherboro', and returned to Sierra Leone on the 4th instant. The man-of-war having twice grounded on banks and shoals, and remaining fixed for some 22 hours, I proceeded in the captain's gig, a long, tedious, and trying

App. No. 2 trying pull of nine hours one day, and 11 the succeeding morning. The detachment of the 3rd West India Regiment quartered at Victoria consists of one subaltern, two serjeants, and 46 rank and file. The officers occupy a small iron house formerly imported by the late Consul Hensome; much too confined and inconvenient for two officers, and was it not for the surrounding orange and other trees affording a grateful shade, would prove insupportably hot.

The barracks for the men, erected by the Colony, is a spacious wooden building elevated on brick columns 14 feet above the level of the ground with extensive piazza all round and a free circulation of air passing underneath. I consider this structure admirably adapted for a tropical climate, giving ample accommodation for 50 men at an expenditure of 1,080 *l.* Indeed, a more suitable or economical building could not be for a soldier's barracks. Quarters for eight staff serjeants, giving one moderate size room to each, with reading, recreation, and messing-rooms below, are now in course of construction on Tower-hill, estimated to cost 3,000 *l.*, but more likely 6,000 *l.* to complete them; a sum sufficient for four barracks to contain 200 soldiers similar to the one at Victoria.

I was perfectly satisfied with the detachment under Ensign Bell, 3d West India Regiment, but consider the men ought not to be left longer than 12 months from head quarters. I took with me to Sierra Leone two notoriously bad characters,

to be under more immediate control and discipline; and recommended Colonel Chamberlayne to permit the men to cook the fresh meat issued to them every second day in any way they pleased, as no regular mess is established.

Some non-commissioned officers and soldiers complained to me that in October and November 1863, they conveyed from the beach brick, lime, and material for the construction of the Colonial barrack, but had received no regular pay or remuneration for the wear and tear of their clothes.

I have submitted the case to his Excellency Governor Blackall, who promptly promised to have the matter inquired into, and error, if any, rectified.

The foregoing may appear of trivial importance; but taking them into my consideration satisfied the men, and no doubt will tend to render them more attentive to their duties.

I proceed on Monday, the 23d instant, to Longo Town, to inspect the detachment 3d West India Regiment, under command of Captain Grace, a journey likely to occupy me four or five days, and will fully report the result by the March mail.

I have, &c.

(signed) *L. Smyth O'Connor*,
Brigadier General, Commanding Troops
West Coast of Africa.

The Under Secretary of State for War.

(B.)

LETTERS and MEMORIALS from CHIEFS and PEOPLE of the GOLD COAST.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from Mr. *Pine* to the Right Hon. *E. Cardwell*, M.P., dated Craven Hotel, London, 22 May 1865.

"By public written and proclaimed invitation, I called all interested in the protectorate in Cape Coast and the outposts within reasonable distance, to meet me with respect to my having been summoned to England to give evidence on a subject so interesting. No king or chief was specially named, but happily all those within hail cheerfully responded to my call. I held the meeting with some ceremony under tents prepared for the purpose, on, I believe, the 10th April, when all matters connected with the protectorate, and the King of Cape Coast's attempt to sever it from British rule, were discussed and explained; and I was requested to adjourn until the morrow, for the purpose of a consultation being held with the King of Cape Coast. On the morrow I specifically summoned the headmen and captains of the companies, so called, supposed to be under the influence of the King, but neither he, or they attended, although there was a goodly assemblage present, and a further adjournment was requested. On the 12th a similar meeting was held, when I pressed for a simple answer to the simple question I had put, prior to my embarkation on the morrow,

'Whether the inhabitants of the protectorate sided with the King of Cape Coast, and whether they, in point of fact, desired a severance from the British Government,' and that such answer might be verbal or in writing. On the 13th a numerous deputation waited upon me with the document I have the honour to enclose, as containing a distinct prayer to remain under the protection of Her Most Gracious Majesty; otherwise I should have hesitated to present it to your notice, as referring also to the goodwill borne me by, I may fairly say, a large portion of those whom I have been permitted to govern. The address having been read, I pledged myself to urge its prayer upon your favourable notice, and I then listened for some hours to the grievances which the natives crave may be remedied, the principal of which was one relating to the advocates referred to by me in a despatch of this day's date."

Mr. *Pine* to the Right Hon. *E. Cardwell*, M.P.

Sir, Craven Hotel, 11 June 1865.

I HAVE the honour to enclose a letter with enclosures received by the last mail from the subscribers

subscribers to the Address which I had the honour to refer to in my Despatch of the 22nd of May last.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Richard Pinz*,
Governor.

The Right Honourable
Edward Cardwell, M.P.,
Colonial Office.

Chief *Mayah* to Governor *Pine*.

Sir, Cape Coast, 12 May 1865.

IT is with the feelings of the greatest pleasure I cannot refrain my hands as well as my mind to write to inquire your health, as well as hoping you have arrived safe and sound to that happy "land," having observed with the deep consideration that since your Excellency was resided on the Western Coast of Africa with us, for some years last. I completely gratify and congratulate your Government and the Administration for good and justice during the whole of your residence; but more particularly of your Excellency's exertion is this, in having had a military "Armies" on the Coast for the protection of the Cape Coast, and the whole Fantee, to against the Ashantee for the saving old and the young people; what would be the ultimate we cannot say how it might turn out. I have all to say that your days may be prolong, and in the enjoyment of good health, and that no matters been left unsettled, Providence may spare you to have all a right for us. I am quite well, wishing you the same.

I remain, &c.
(signed) Chief *Mayah*,
Western Africa,
C. C. St. Road.

To his Excellency Richard Pine,
Governor of the Gold Coast.

Your Excellency,

I DO not presume to interrupt your Excellency's attention with this trifling case, that during the time when poll tax was taxing, Major Cochrane was then general collector of the said poll tax, and I was requested by him to get him two gold takers to blow the gold, and in those times gold it was much collected and send in from difference countries and village, namely from King Ansmil, of Wasaw, and the King of "Denkrah," &c., and these gold takers one called Quawasam, my boy, had 2*l.* per month; he constantly grumbling for an increase of his wages, and I think it is not awhile as him to keep five wives, and that been the case, he asks an increase of salary, and a boy as him under Her Majesty's service for keeping five wives, and it is hard for me to say, therefore I beg to condescend to inform your Excellency opinion.

Chief *Mayah*.

To His Excellency *Richard Pine*, Governor and Commander in Chief of Her Majesty's Possessions on the Gold Coast.

(L.S.)

Cape Coast, 11th May 1865.

May it please your Excellency,

IN redemption of the pledge subjoined in our address presented to your Excellency on your departure in April last, we now beg to enclose copies of the address, duly signed by the various kings and chiefs in the Protectorate, who were only represented in the first address.

It having come to our knowledge that a few evil designing persons would attempt to impugn the genuineness of the addresses, we have, as advised, accompanied the same with such certificates as we trust will remove all doubts as to their authenticity.

Trusting your Excellency's change is improving your health, and reiterating our hope for your speedy return, we beg to subscribe ourselves your Excellency's very loyal servants,

(signed) *Samuel Fergusson*,
Advocate and Attorney.
F. C. Grant, J.P., M.L.C.
C. Brabets,
Advocate and Attorney.
J. Eyres Davis,
W. J. Coker.

For ourselves and the memorialists.

To His Excellency, *Richard Pine*, Governor and Commander in Chief of Her Majesty's Possessions on the Gold Coast.

Gold Coast, 14 April 1865.

May it please your Excellency,

WE, the undersigned inhabitants and natives of Cape Coast, Anamaboe, &c. &c. &c. under British protection, beg respectfully to approach your Excellency on this the eve of your departure for England, being, as we understand, called home to report upon the present state of this Protectorate, of the conduct of the Ashantee war, and of the benefits accruing to this country from the presence of the English amongst us, and upon whose report may possibly depend the continuance of the English influence and protection on the Gold Coast.

We wish the continuance of the English protection; and it is impossible for us now to express in terms sufficiently strong our desire that the English Government should continue with us, and not leave us. To leave us now would be like the parent forsaking his offspring before being able to care for itself.

We notice with profound sorrow and regret some remarks made in the "Times" and other papers, that "England has done sufficient for Africa, and that 50 years' reparation is equivalent to 200 years' destruction." Such logic we should have imagined could never be uttered by any representative of Christian men.

We know your Excellency's views are diametrically opposite to these statesmen.

Your Excellency took the reins of the Government in very troublous times. Immediately after your Excellency's arrival, the Ashantee man, Gaun, fled to this Protectorate, and placed himself under the protection of the English Government;

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ment; other complications arose after this, which had their rise during the administration of your predecessor; the result was the Ashantees made this a pretext for invading our territory, and destroying, almost unmolested, our towns, the English troops at this time, through the bad management of their commander, being utterly useless; and when the troops from the West Indies arrived, the Ashantees had evacuated our territory, and were glad to remain quiet, so that they had no chance of rendering the special service intended to the Protection.

That during all this time the anxiety of mind and endeavours of your Excellency to benefit us were unceasing, so much so, that your Excellency's health failed, and you have been thought several times on the verge of the grave. At one time it was reported that your Excellency was no more, and that was during the time of your Excellency's absence on a visit to the Island of Ascension for the benefit of your health, which event the enemies of your Excellency made such unjust and illiberal use of.

We sympathise with your Excellency in all these trials; and believing that your Excellency has friends as well as enemies in England, we pray that your Excellency's views and intentions on our behalf may prevail, and that your friends and ours may be in the majority. We notice with deep regret the position the new King of Cape Coast has taken up against the Government, and we assure you that he is not joined by the principal kings and influential men of this Protectorate. We, without flattery, say, that the Protectorate has never had a Governor more capable of benefiting the country and ruling the African than yourself.

We have at times thought you were too patient, too lenient, and too condescending; but it requires more than the patience of Job to deal with the inhabitants of this country, and your Excellency has exercised this extraordinary virtue to an extent which has caused annoyance to some; but the result has proved beneficial to the country, and will, in after days, and during your Excellency's absence from us, be more appreciated than at present.

In conclusion, we again repeat our earnest desire still to remain under the mild rule of Her most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria; and that we do hope that the protection hitherto given may be continued; and earnestly hoping that your Excellency's life may be spared, and your health preserved to return among us,

We beg to subscribe ourselves,
Your Excellency's most loyal servants,
their
Quacoe Gaypee, x Chief of Cape Coast.
Cofee Ammooah, x Ditto - ditto.
marks.
(And 116 other Signatures.)

A similar Memorial to the above, of the same date, to which 111 signatures were attached.

A similar Memorial to the above, of the same date, to which three signatures were attached.

A similar Memorial to the above, of the same date, to which 143 signatures were attached; also the following postscript:—

P.S.—This document has been prepared in great haste, and would not have been presented to your Excellency were it not that the subscribers, fearing that you will leave with impression that the majority of the inhabitants of the Protectorate do not desire the continuance of it, and they have ventured to sign the names of those who are of the same opinion, and participate in the views expressed in this address.

The subscribers, therefore, pledge themselves to have the signatures confirmed that have not been obtained, and forwarded by the next mail.

To his Excellency.

Marpon, 24 April 1865.

I, KING, and Chiefs, and inhabitants, at my territory, we serve English Government at Great Britain and Ireland, and our head is under the Crown of England for ever. We do not serve any white men, except English Government; but the Ashantee man, Gauin, he fled to protect English Government at Cape Coast Castle, on account of his master, King Quacoe Dwah, desire to cut his head off; and he fled to protect the English Government to save his life, and English Government take hold of him. We glad that English Government they still continually with us, and not leave us to our enemy. We are under the protection of Crown of England until the world is not there.

(signed) *Acquasie Baloo*,
King of Marpon.

Cape Apolonia Bayin,
26 April 1865.

Sir,
Your letter regarding the Governor's departure is already received, and in reply to which I have signed my name in register, as well as my chiefs and my influential men, and I have well understood both the contents of my letter and register. I have nowhere to go, but I am in the submission of the English flag till death. And, perhaps, if this letter will not meet Governor Pine, please bid him farewell for me.

Being as the King Booafoo Imlah is in far distance, by its taken too much time for the bearer, of his going there, I have signed his name in the register, as well as Affoo Accah.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Ammarkee*,
King of Apolonia.
James Davies, Esq., Cape Coast.

Wassaw Amantin,
4 May 1865.

Sir,
I, KING, and Chiefs, and inhabitants, at my country—we are under the protection of English Government at Great Britain and Ireland, and our head is under the Crown of England for ever. We glad that English Government they still continually with us, and not leave us. Again, the Ashantee man,
name

name call Ganin, he fled to protection the English Government at Cape Coast Castle, on account of his master, King Quacoe Dwah, wishes to cut his head off, and he fled to protection the English Government, and the English Government take hold of him to save his life. If English Government desire to leave us, we cannot go; we are under the Crown of England for ever until the world is not there.

(signed) *Quamino Enimell,*
King of Wassaw.

friend; is enemy for the whole Fantees, and all your troops at Western Africa. And I beg you to return my sword to me; that the people under my hand—they never honor me—they use to make bad to me; merely I want it to take care of them if some of our enemies come. We like our Excellency Sir Richard Pine. The Ashantees they continually trouble us in this same way.

I am, &c.
(signed) *King Quakeefram and Chiefs.*
Jugwar Denkera.

His Majesty's King Quakeefram and Chiefs.

Jugwah Denkerah, 10 May 1865.

I, King Quakeefram, and my people and chiefs, write you to say, from ancient time we belongs to Ashantee, and King of Ashantee he use to kill us and annihilate some of my people; and I and my people and chiefs we heard that some white man, his name call Sir Charles Maccarty, come to fight with the Ashantee people, and I and my people and chiefs fled away to protect the British Flag; we repeat again to say that this man, name called Guanin, he fled to protect the English Government, and meet with the—our Excellency Sir Richard Pine at Cape Coast Castle, and our Excellency Sir Richard Pine asked us that this man he fled away from his territory to protect the English Government. And I desire you chiefs and kings at Cape Coast Castle, and you, King Quakeefram, and your chiefs at Denkera by what reason he fled from his master to protect the English Government; he said that his master, name called Quacoe Dwah, at Ashantee he desire to cut his head; and he fled away to protect the British Flag. And our Excellency Sir Richard Pine replied to me, King, and my chiefs, and inhabitants at my territory, so long as he fled to protect the British Flag, I cannot deliver his head to be cut. But I, King Quakeefram, and my chiefs, the King of Ashantee, he does in like me whatever; from 40 to 41 years now me belongs to English Government at Great Britain and Ireland; and I, King Quakeefram, and my chiefs and inhabitants at my territory, we are under the British Flag; if the English Government desire to put us to our enemies hand we cannot go; we truly under the British Flag, this man Guanin, he fled to protect the English Flag on, our Excellency arrived at Cape Coast Castle in the year 1862. On account of this sake the King of Ashantee he desire to come and take me and my chiefs and people at my territory; and I said so long as I was under the British Flag, they cannot allow you to take me without reason; they live in my buck; not one of them dead; that King Quacoe Dwah is enemy for us truly, but not a

I, Sidney Reynett Brown, Acting Secretary and Registrar in and for Her Majesty's possessions on the Gold Coast, do hereby certify that Francis Chapman Grant who hath signed the annexed instrument is a Justice of the Peace in Her Majesty's said possessions; and that to all instruments and writings by him attested full faith and testimony is and ought to be given in court and without. In faith and testimony whereof I have caused the seal of my office to be hereunto affixed at Cape Coast this 11th day of May 1865.

Sidney R. Brown, D.A.C.G.,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

WE, the undersigned, do solemnly and sincerely declare that we did severally and personally present the various copies of the annexed address to his Excellency Governor Pine to the various kings and chiefs who did not actually sign, but were represented in the address handed to his Excellency on his departure. That we did read over and explain to them the said copies of the address, and that they seemed perfectly to understand the same before signing or making their marks; and that such signatures or marks were voluntarily made. Further, that the annexed letters were dictated in the Fantee language by the writers and copied, and that they contain the true intention of the persons whose signatures are attached to them.

And we make the foregoing declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true.

John Teemark.
Quobriah Ahassee, his + mark.
Cofee Arboosopim, his + mark.

Declared before me, at Cape Coast, this 11th day of May 1865.

(signed) *F. C. Grant, J.P., M.L.C.,*
One of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace
for the Gold Coast.

Appendix, No. 3.

PAPERS handed in by Mr. *T. Frederick Elliot*, Monday, 20 March 1865.LIST of TREATIES of the Government of *Sierra Leone* with the Native Chiefs on the West Coast, from 1788 to the present time.

| No. | Date. | Country. | Governor. | Native Chiefs. |
|----------|--|---|-----------------------------------|---|
| T. 1 | 1788 : 22 August O. P. | Frenchman's Bay - - | Captain John Taylor - | Nambaner and others. |
| T. 2 | 1792 : 3 April - O. P. | Island, Sierra Leone River - | John and Alexander Anderson. | Pa Samma, King of North Bulloms. |
| T. 2a | 29 June - | Bulama - - - | Sir William Hutton and others. | King Jalorem and Belchore. |
| T. 2b | 3 August - | Territories to the southward and westward of Chinala, and the Island of Bulama. | P. Beaver and others - | Nisbana and Matchore. |
| T. 3 | 1807 : 10 and 13 July O. P. | King Tom's Point - - | T. Ludlam - - | Firama, and King Tom. |
| 4 | 1814 : 2 April - O. P. | Trazers - - - | C. Macarthy - - | Amar Wouldo Moitar, King of the Trazers. |
| T. 5 | 1818 : 6 July - O. N. P. | Isles De Loss (B. p. 17) - | C. Macarthy - - | Mangar Demba, King of Barga, and his Chieftains. |
| T. 6 | 1819 : 25 May - O. P. | Mar Porto and Ro Bomp, Bunce River. | C. Macarthy - - Convention - - | Pa London, or Ka Konko and his Chiefs. |
| T. 7 | 1820 : 7 January P. | Cape Palmas, Grand Sestos and Bedeo. | G. A. Robertson - | Quay, <i>alias</i> King Ward and his Chiefs. |
| T. 8 | 21 July - O. P. | Island of Bananas near Cape Shilling. | C. Macarthy - - | Pa London, or Ka Konko, and Thomas Caulker. |
| T. 9 | 20 October O. N. P. | Bananas (B. p. 55) - - | Captain A. Grant - | Thomas and George Stephen Caulker. |
| 10 | 1821 : 5 June - O. N. P. | Bunce and Tasso Tombo - | John Macormack - | Ba Samma, or Ba Marro, King of North Bulloms. |
| T. G. 11 | 1823 : 14 April - O. N. P. | Islands of Lemain Gambia (B. p. 38). | C. Macarthy - - | Collie. |
| T. 12 | 1824 : 2 August O. N. P. | Islands and North Bank, Sierra Leone River (B. p. 42.) | D. M. Hamilton - | Ba Mauro, King of North Bulloms. |
| 13 | 5 August O. N. P. | Bance and other Islands (B. p. 46). | Henry Williams - | King Barnaro, Chief of North Bulloms. |
| T. 14 | 1825 : 24 September O. N. P. and 1 October. | Southern Bank of the Car-maranka River to the Gallinas (B. p. 48). | Charles Turner - | Banka, King of Sherbro'. See Manoh, King of Bendo. See Bompey, King of Bullom. See Loccor, King of Bagroo. Suwarrow, King of Char. And other Chiefs. |

| No. | Date. | Country. | Governor | Native Chiefs |
|---------|-----------------------------------|--|------------------------|--|
| T. 15 | 1825: 12 December O. P. | Territories of Bacca Loco (B. p. 58). | Charles Turner | Caremo and others |
| 16 | 30 December O. N. P. | Matacong | S. Gabbidon and Savage | Alimam Amara, Chief of Mandingo. |
| T. 17 | 1826: 18 April O. P. | Soombia Soosoos and Mandingo country. | K. Macaulay | Alimam Dalla Mahomado, Chief of Soombia Soosoos and the Tura family. |
| T.G. 18 | 15 June O. N. P. | Barra | K. Macaulay | Brimay, King of Barra and others. |
| T.G. 19 | 19 June O. N. P. | Barra, Add. Art. | K. Macaulay | Brimay, King of Barra. |
| 20 | 14 December O. N. P. | Bacco Locco This deed is affixed to the Treaty of the 12th December 1828 (B. p. 58). | N. Campbell | Fatima Brimah. |
| 21 | 1827: 8 March O. N. P. | Kaffu Bulloms I saw the original of this Treaty in the possession of the late Francis Smyth, but since his decease it cannot be found. A. Montagu. | N. Campbell | Bey Sherbro, King of Kaffu Bullom. |
| 22 | 7 May O. N. P. | Yani Catebar | N. Campbell | Namar, King of Catebar. |
| G. 23 | 15 May O. P. | Woolie | N. Campbell | Quia, King of the Woolie nation. |
| 24 | 25 May O. P. | Soombia Soosoos | N. Campbell | Sattau Lahai, Chief of all the Soombia countries. |
| T. 25 | 20 May O. N. P. | Brekama | N. Campbell | Farrin Touba Comba. |
| T.G. 26 | 4 June O. N. P. | St. Mary's Gambia (B. p. 95). | N. Campbell | Tomany, King of Cumbo. |
| 27 | 1827: 23 June O. P. | Bulola | N. Campbell | Agai, King of Bulola. |
| T. 28 | 24 June P. | Bulama Ghinala | N. Campbell | Benagre and others, King of the Biafras. |
| 29 | 1831: 23 September O. N. P. | Timmanee | Alexander Findlay | Bey Cobolo, and other chiefs of the Timmanee country. |
| 30 | 1836: 8 April O. N. P. | Mabelly | H. D. Campbell | Bey Mauro and others. |
| 31 | 16 April O. P. | Timmanee | H. D. Campbell | Bey Cobolo, King of the Marampa, and others. |
| 32 | 16 and 20 April O. P. | Marampa | H. D. Campbell | Bey Cobolo, King of Marampa. |
| | 1837: 11 April | Simmerah | H. D. Campbell | Bey Simmerah, King of Simmerah. |
| | | Mendi | " " | Bey Fonti, King of Mendi. |
| | | Port Locco | " " | Ali Karlie, Chief of Port Locco. |
| | | Bumbelly | " " | Lanselly, Chief of Bumbelly. |
| | | Rokelle | " " | Alimamy Cabba, Chief of Rokelle. |
| | | Rokon | " " | Tom Bendo, Chief of Rokon. |
| | | Furadugu and Mahara | " " | Mahomadu Bundu, Chief of Furadugu. |
| | | Sanda | " " | Alie Karlie Samurah, Chief of Sanda. |
| | | Tambacca | " " | Bokoro Surie, Chief of Tambacca. |
| | | Koolifa | " " | Bey Camma, Chief of Koolifa. |
| | | Mallaly | " " | Massea Packey, King of Mallaly. |
| | | Limba | " " | Bey Woosee, King of Limba. |
| | | Myappa | " " | Cessi Betty, Chief of Myappa. |
| 33 | 1836: 18 April O. N. P. | Roads to Poulon Fouta, Mahara Port Locco, and other roads. | H. D. Campbell | Bey Cobolo, Bey Fonti, and others. |

| No. | Date. | Country. | Governor. | Native Chiefs. |
|-----|---|---|--|--|
| 34 | 1837 : 28 March - P., with Treaty No. 31. | Timmanee - - - (B. p. 139). | H. D. Campbell - - | Bey Kroo, King of Mabang. Bey Yosso, King of Mayosso. |
| 34a | 11 April - - | Rokon - - - - | Bey Cobolo, and others - | Massa Packey, King of Mallaly. Coro Bah Yotto, Chief of Yelli. Bey Yola, King of Simerah. Bey Yinka, King of Tarmi. En Kerry, Chief of Yundoo. |
| 35 | 1841 : 13 February - | Timmanee - - - (B. p. 142). | H. D. Campbell - - John Jeremie - - | Fend Mordu, Chief of Yannie. Alimaine Dalu Mahamadoo, Chief of Medina, and Ali Kurlie, Chief of Timmanee, and other Chiefs. |
| 36 | 1842 : 5 November - O. P. | Mellicourie - - - | G. Macdonald - - | Alifa, King of Mellicourie. |
| 37 | 1845 : 20 May - - O. P. | Samo and Moricaryah - | W. Fergusson - - | Bey Sherbro and Mori Bokery. |
| 38 | 23 May - - O. P. | Malaghea - - - - | W. Fergusson - - | Mori Lahai, Chief of Malaghea. |
| 39 | 28 May - - O. P. | Fouricaria - - - - | W. Fergusson - - | Alimami Ali, King and Chief of the Fouricaria Country. |
| 40 | 28 May - - O. P. | Bereira - - - - | W. Fergusson - - | Alimami Morie Mousa, Chief of Bereira. |
| 41 | 1847 : 21 & 26 January P. | Cagnabac - - - - | Com. A. Murray - - | Antonio and others. |
| 42 | 2 November - O. P. | Kaloom - - - - | N. W. Macdonald - - | Mureeah Demba. |
| 43 | 15 November - O. P. | Fouricaria - - - - | N. W. Macdonald - - | Alimami Alie, King and Chief of the Fouricaria Country. |
| 44 | 16 November - O. P. | Bareira - - - - | N. W. Macdonald - - | Alimami Sarleah. |
| 45 | 29 November - O. P. | Locco Marsamma - - | N. W. Macdonald - - | Ba Mauro and others. |
| 46 | 29 November - O. P. | Kaffu Bulloms - - - | N. W. Macdonald - - | Bey Sherbro, King of Kaffu Bulloms. |
| 47 | 1848 : 31 October - O. P., with treaty of 2d November 1847, No. 42. | Dubreka - - - - | N. W. Macdonald - - | King Demba. |
| 48 | 1849 : 4 and 7 July - O. P. | Territories of Theophilus and T. S. Caulker. | B. C. C. Pine - - | Careybah Caulker and Thomas Stephen Caulker, and others. |
| 49 | 1851 : 19 March - P. | Kykandy - - - - | N. W. Macdonald - - | Tongo, and other Chiefs. |
| 50 | 21 March - P. | Naloes - - - - | N. W. Macdonald - - | Lamina Towle, Chief of the Naloes, and other Chiefs. |
| 51 | 2 August - Dup. O. P. | Fouricaria - - - - | N. W. Macdonald - - | Quia Foday, King or Chief of Fouricaria. |
| 52 | 23 December - O. P. | Small Scarcies River - | N. W. Macdonald - - | Bey Ingar, King of the Small Scarcies River. |
| 53 | 26 December - P. | Macbatee in the Great Scar- cies. | N. W. Macdonald - - | Bey Farima, King of Mac- batee. |
| 54 | 26 December - O. P. | Kambia in the Great Scar- cies. | N. W. Macdonald - - | Sattan Lahai, King of Kambia. |
| 55 | 27 December - O. P., with No. 51. | Fouricaria - - - - | N. W. Macdonald - - | Quia Foday. |
| 56 | 1852 : 1 January - P. | Lagos - - - - | Commander Bruce - | King Akitoye Atchoboo, and Rosae. |
| 57 | 17 January - O. P. | Rio Pongas - - - - | N. W. Macdonald - - | Bala Bango, King of the Rio Pongas. |
| 58 | 29 January - O. P. | Wonkafong Soombooyer - | N. W. Macdonald - - | Stephen, King of Wonkafong, Soombooyer. |

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| No. | Date. | Country. | Governor. | Native Chiefs. |
|-------|--|---|------------------------|--|
| 59 | 1852: 26 August O. N. P. | Kaffu Bulloms - - - | N. W. Macdonald - - | Nain Sugo, King of the Kaffu Bulloms. |
| 60 | 1853: 31 March O. P. | Bompey Plainain Islands, and Sherbro Country. | A. E. Kennedy - - | Careybah Caulker, Thomas Stephen Caulker, and other Chiefs of the Sherbro Country. |
| 61 | 4 May - O. P. | Timmanee Country - - - (Additional Article to Treaty of 13th February 1841.) | A. E. Kennedy - - | Alimami Dalu Mohamadoo, Namina Lahai, Brimah Kayelli, and Brimah Luke, Chiefs of Timmanee Countries. |
| 62 | 9 May - O. P. | Timmanee - - - (Supplemental Clause to Treaty of 13th February 1841.) | A. E. Kennedy - - | Bey Camma. Bey Banta. Bey Farima. Namina Mordu. Kere Kah. |
| 63 | 12 May - O. P. | Loco Marsamma - - - (Additional Article to Treaty of 29th November 1847.) | A. E. Kennedy - - | Pa Bombo, King of the Loco Marsamma. |
| 64 | 19 May - O. N. P. | Sherbro Country - - - (Additional Article to Treaty of 4th July 1849) | A. E. Kennedy - - | Ibiboo Salifoo Calipha, and Carbouka, Sherbro Chiefs. |
| | 19 May. 21 May. | | | |
| 65 | 1854: 17 April - O. P. | Sherbro - - - (Additional Article to Treaty of 4th July 1849.) | A. E. Kennedy - - | Kanray Coomba, <i>alias</i> John Fortune. |
| 66 | 1856: 3 December O. P. | Mambolo - - - | Stephen J. Hill - - | Bey Sherbro, King of Mambolo. |
| 67 | 1857: 27 February O. P. | Port a Lokkoh and Timmanee. | Stephen J. Hill - - | Ali Karli, Chief of Port a Lokkoh, and numerous Kings and Chiefs. |
| 68 | 1858: 18 December - O.A Minute upon Treaty, No. 57. | Rio Pongas - - - (Ratification of Treaty of 17th January 1852.) | Stephen J. Hill - - | King M. Catty. |
| 69 | 1859: 31 May - | Sherbro - - - | Com. F. A. Close - - | Thomas Stephen Caulker. |
| 70 | 1 June - | Sherbro - - - (Ratification of Treaty of 31st May 1859.) | Lieut. T. W. Chapman - | Thomas Stephen Caulker. |
| 71 | 1 June - | Sherbro, Ribby, and Bompey | Com. F. A. Close - | Thomas Theophilus Caulker, Thomas G. Caulker, and Boccary Silly. |
| 72 | 24 June - | Bompey, Ribby, and Sherbro (Ratification of Treaty of 1st June 1859.) | A. Fitz James - - | Alexander Bey Cantah, King of Quia, and other Chiefs of the Quia Country. |
| 73 | 1860: 7 April - | Lokko Massannah - - - Kaffwe Bulloms. Madina. Port a Lokkoh. | A. Fitz James - - | Bey Mamo, Bey Sherbro, Amarah Adam Ansumana Koukoh, Alimamee Sadoo, Camarah, Prince of Kindoo and Feudah Sanassee. |
| 74 | 1861: 11 June - | Fouricaria, Kambia, and other Districts. | Stephen Hill - - | Bey Farana, King of Ma Bwetic and Kambia. |
| T. 75 | 2 April - | Quiah - - - | - ditto. | |
| T. 76 | 9 Nov. - | Bagroo - - - | - ditto. | |
| T. 77 | 9 " - | Sherbro - - - | - ditto. | |
| T. 78 | 9 " - | Bendoo - - - | - ditto. | |
| T. 79 | 1862: 24 June - | Quiah - - - | - ditto. | |

Note.—March 1865. As three of the numbers in this list are repeated, the real total is 82. Those marked T. are Territorial, and those marked G. relate to the Gambia. The territorial treaties are 25, of which four relate to the Gambia.

App. No. 3.

TREATIES made by the Government of the *Gambia* from the Year 1840 to the present time.

| No. | Date. | | Confirmed. |
|--------------|-----------------|---|----------------|
| T. 1 | 13 July 1840 - | Convention with the King of Combo, for the cession of a piece of land at Cape St. Mary. | 9 Nov. 1840. |
| 2 | 23 April 1841 - | With the King of Cartabar against the Slave Trade, and for freedom of trade and intercourse. | 8 Nov. 1841. |
| 3 | 1 April 1842 - | With the King of the Papels against Wrecking - - - | 15 Nov. 1842. |
| 4 | 31 Dec. 1842 - | Agreement with Sandebar, Chief of Nyanibantang, against the Slave Trade, and for freedom of trade and intercourse. [Similar Treaties were made at the same time with Dabaconda, Corro, Woolli, Cantatianda.] | 13 Jan. 1844. |
| T. 5 | 18 Nov. 1850 - | Barra.—Cession of Territory - - - - - | 20 March 1851. |
| T. 6 | 26 Dec. 1850 - | Combo - ditto - - - - - | 25 Feb. 1851. |
| T. 7 | 24 May 1853 - | Combo.—Cession of Territory, with promise of the Governor's aid to bring disputes to an end. | 10 Dec. 1853. |
| 8 | 15 April 1856 - | Combo, Boorfoot, and Goonjour.—Peace between them - | 16 May 1856. |
| 9 | 24 April 1856 - | Barra, and various Sonninke Towns.—Peace between them. | 21 July 1856. |
| 10 | 26 Feb. 1861 - | Badiboo.—Peace and reference of future disputes to the Governor of the Gambia. | 13 April 1861. |
| 11 | Aug. 1861 - | Badiboo.—Trade - - - - - | 5 Dec. 1861. |
| 12 | 24 Feb. 1863 - | Maba, and King of the Sonninkees and the Sumar of Essow.—Peace between them. | |
| 13 | 7 Feb. 1864 - | Gonjour, Combo, and various Towns.—Peace amongst them, subject of arbitration of future disputes by the Governor of the Gambia. | |
| NOT PRINTED. | | | |
| 14 | 2 Aug. 1853 - | King of Barra and his subject Julia.—Pacification between them. | 19 Sept. 1853. |
| 15 | 26 Aug. 1854 - | Barra.—For the promotion of trade - - - - - | 30 Nov. 1854. |
| 16 | 19 April 1855 - | Kanabak.—Trade and against wrecking - - - - - | 8 Oct. 1855. |
| 17 | 22 Jan. 1856 - | King of Sin - ditto - - - - - | 1 Sept. 1856. |
| 18 | 24 Jan. 1864 - | Woolli.—Peace and Amity - - - - - | 22 March 1864. |

TREATIES and AGREEMENTS between the Government of the *Gold Coast* and the King of *Ashantee*, the King of *Dahomey*, and other Native Chiefs.

| No. | Date. | Country. | Subject. |
|-----|----------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1 | 7 September 1817 - - | Ashantee and Dwabin - | Peace with England, and reference of any disputes with Fantees to English mediation. This Treaty has been abrogated by the great Ashantee war, which began in 1824 and ended in 1826. |
| 2 | 10 December 1827 - - | Ashantee - - - | Terms of peace offered to the King of Ashantee. These terms were for some time entertained by the King of Ashantee, but were not finally accepted and converted into a Treaty. |
| 3 | 27 April 1831 - - | Ashantee and various Fantee Chiefs. | Peace with the King of Ashantee, and renunciation by him of all right to tribute or homage from the Fantee Chiefs. This is the Treaty now in force. |
| 4 | 6 March 1844 - - | The Fantee Chiefs - - | Agreement, sometimes called the Bond, by which they submit crimes and offences to joint trial by British Judicial Officers and the Chiefs of the District. |
| 5 | 8 March 1847 - - | King of Dahomey - - | Treaty of Amity and Commerce. |
| 6 | 19 April 1852 - - | Fantee Chiefs - - | Agreement for paying Poll Tax, commonly called the Poll Tax Ordinance. |

TREATIES connected with *Lagos*.

| No. | Date. | Subject. |
|-----|------------------------|---|
| 1 | 6 August 1801 - - - | Cession of the Port and Island of Lagos. |
| 2 | 18 February 1862 - - - | Additional Article. |
| 3 | 7 February 1863 - - - | Recognition by Kosoko of British right to Palma and Leckie. |
| 4 | 27 June 1863 - - - | Cession of Addo. |
| 5 | 4 July 1863 - - - | Cession of Okeodan. |
| 6 | 7 July 1863 - - - | Cession of Badagry. |

DESPATCHES ON NATIVE TREATIES generally, and on those of the Government of the *Gambia*.

| No. | Subject. | Date. |
|-----|---|-----------------------|
| 1 | Lord John Russell to Governor Doherty - - - - - | 23 July - - 1840. |
| 2 | Lord John Russell to Governor Huntley - - - - - | 9 November - 1840. |
| 3 | Lord Stanley to the Officer Administering the Government - - - | 8 November - 1840. |
| 4 | Ditto - - - - ditto - - - - - | 8 November - 1840. |
| 5 | The Officer Administering the Government to Lord Stanley - - - | 23 December - 1841. |
| 6 | Lord Stanley to the Officer Administering the Government - - - | 18 March - - 1842. |
| 7 | Ditto - - - - ditto - - - - - | 15 March - - 1842. |
| 8 | Ditto - - - - ditto - - - - - | 15 November - 1842. |
| 9 | Lord Stanley to Governor Norcott - - - - - | 13 January - - 1844. |
| 10 | His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K. G., to Governor d'Arcy - - - | 5 December - - 1861. |
| 11 | Governor d'Arcy to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K. G. - - - | 22 February - - 1864. |
| 12 | The Secretary of State to Governor d'Arcy - - - - - | 21 March - - - 1864. |
| 13 | The Right Honourable Edward Cardwell, M. P., to Governor d'Arcy - | 23 July - - - 1864. |
| 14 | Governor d'Arcy to the Right Honourable Edward Cardwell, M. P. - | 22 August - - - 1864. |
| 15 | The Right Honourable Edward Cardwell, M. P., to Governor d'Arcy - | 21 September - 1864. |
| 16 | Governor d'Arcy to the Right Honourable Edward Cardwell, M. P. - | 21 November - 1864. |
| 17 | The Right Honourable Edward Cardwell, M. P., to Governor d'Arcy - | 21 January - - 1865. |
| 18 | Governor d'Arcy to the Right Honourable Edward Cardwell, M. P. - | 21 January - - 1865. |
| 19 | The Right Honourable Edward Cardwell, M. P., to Governor d'Arcy - | 23 February - - 1865. |

CORRESPONDENCE ON THE GOLD COAST,

Prior to the recent Correspondence on Ashantee War, contained in Two Parliamentary Papers of June 1864, and One of February 1865.

| No. | Date. | Subject. |
|-----|-----------------------|---|
| 1 | 30 October - 1828 - - | Mr. Hay, Under Secretary of State, to the African Merchants, on the future government of the Gold Coast by a Committee of Merchants. |
| 2 | 11 November 1828 - - | Reply to the above, accepting the terms. |
| 3 | 15 January - 1828 - - | Governor Lumley—Terms of peace offered to the King of Ashantee. |
| 4 | 23 August - 1828 - - | Major Ricketts to Mr. Under Secretary Hay—The negotiation likely to be broken off. |
| 5 | 25 July - - 1831 - - | Report of the African Merchants on the Ashantee Treaty of 27 April 1831. |
| 6 | - - - - - | Memorandum explanatory of "Panyarring." |
| 7 | 22 November 1844 - - | Lord Stanley—On the Jurisdiction of the Assessor at the Gold Coast. |
| 8 | 23 April - - 1852 - - | Governor Hill—Reporting the Adoption by the Natives of the Poll-Tax Ordinance. |
| 9 | 20 October - 1852 - - | Governor Hill—Reporting Accession of some of the Wassaw Tribe to the Poll-Tax Ordinance. |
| 10 | 22 December 1852 - - | Sir John Pakington—Acknowledging the Governor's Reports about Poll-Tax. |
| 11 | 18 March - - 1853 - - | Duke of Newcastle—Relative to the Poll-Tax. Cautions the Governor against acquisitions of Territory, and against creating any supposition that the payment of Poll-Tax will place the Natives on the footing of British Subjects inhabiting the Dominions of the Crown. |

LAGOS.

1. Governor's Commission, No. 3 of 1803.
2. Ordinance establishing in the Colony Laws of England.
3. No. 6 of 1804, constituting Petty Debt Court.
4. No. 9 of 1804, constituting the Chief Magistrate's Court.

SIERRA LEONE TREATIES.

TREATY of 11 June 1861 (of Amity and Commerce, and against the Slave Trade).

(This, as being the latest of the kind, is printed as a Specimen of the Treaties of Amity and Commerce.)

BETWEEN John McCormack, Esq., of the Civil Service, a Commissioner duly authorised and empowered by His Excellency Colonel Stephen John Hill. C.B., Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Colony of Sierra Leone and its dependencies, Vice Admiral, Chancellor and Ordinary of the same, for and on behalf of Her Majesty Victoria by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c., and Bey Farama, King of Ma Bwétie and Kambia on the Great Scarcies River.

WHEREAS war has unhappily been carried on for a considerable time between Alimamy Wise, King of Fouricaria, and Sattan Lahia, King of Ro Woollah, and Bey Farama, King of Ma Bwétie and Kambia, and Lamina Bamol, Governor of Kambia, and the said chiefs being desirous of putting an end to its calamities, have applied to the Governor of Sierra Leone to appoint an officer of this Government to assist in completing peace;

I. There shall be peace between the subjects of the Queen of England and the subjects of the said Bey Farama, and of the several chiefs, parties to this treaty, and there shall also be peace between the subjects of the said several chiefs respectively, and should any difference or dispute accidentally arise between the said Bey Farama and any of the other chiefs or their subjects, parties to this treaty, it shall be referred to the Governor of Sierra Leone, and his decision thereon shall be final and binding upon all parties concerned.

II. The persons and property of all British subjects shall be inviolate, and no semo, country law or custom shall be put in force against them; neither shall they, if aggrieved, have recourse to any semo, country law or custom; they must lay their grievance before the Governor of Sierra Leone.

III. British subjects are strictly prohibited from breaking the country laws, from interfering in any way with the disputes and quarrels of the native chiefs or their subjects, and from aiding, assisting, countenancing, or supporting them directly or indirectly in their wars against each other, either by supplying them with arms, ammunition, or any warlike stores whatever, or with the means of procuring them.

IV. The slave trade is for ever abolished within the territories of the said king, party hereto. And his subjects are hereby prohibited from being engaged in that traffic either directly or indirectly.

V. No persons whatever, European or others, are to be permitted to establish themselves within the territories of the said king, party hereto, for the purpose of carrying on or engaging in the slave trade, and the said king hereby empowers the officers and forces of the Queen of England to expel all persons violating this clause from the territories of the said king by force, if need be, and to burn or otherwise destroy their barracons and slave factories, and to seize all boats, canoes, or vessels of any description found engaged either directly in the slave trade, or in aiding and abetting that traffic within the waters belonging to the said king.

VI. The subjects of the Queen of England are hereby guaranteed the right of free and unrestricted legitimate traffic within the territories of the said king, and all rights and privileges heretofore enjoyed by them are hereby recognised and confirmed; they may buy or rent lands and

houses, which shall not be entered upon without their free will and consent.

VII. All privileges conferred upon the subjects of any foreign state or power shall be considered as being equally granted to British subjects. And no privileges or rights shall be secured to the subjects of a foreign state without being notified to the Governor of Sierra Leone, in order to such privilege or right being extended to the subjects of Her Majesty.

VIII. Her Majesty may appoint an agent to visit or reside in the territories of the said king for the protection of her subjects, and for securing due adherence to the stipulations of this treaty, and the person and property of such agent shall be inviolate, and he shall receive all honour and protection.

IX. All complaints against British subjects must be made to Her Majesty's agent, if there be one; or to the Governor of Sierra Leone, in either case accompanied by sufficient proof in order that justice may be impartially done between all parties.

X. The ministers of the Christian religion shall be permitted to reside and exercise their calling within the territories of the said king, and to establish schools for the education and proper training up of the youths of both sexes, and they are to receive all honour and protection.

XI. The roads throughout the territories of the said king shall be kept open; they are not to be "semoed" or shut on any pretext whatever, and all parties, British subjects, native strangers, and others, are to be allowed to travel thereon to and from the Colony of Sierra Leone, or elsewhere, free and unmolested.

XII. The canoes and boats of the said king and of his subjects visiting the Colony of Sierra Leone for the purpose of trade are placed upon the same footing as the boats of the Colony, and are exempted from all taxes; and the subjects of the said king and their property, while peaceably trading to or residing within the Colony, shall receive the fullest protection.

XIII. The bodies of British seamen or other non-resident British subjects who may die within the territories of the said king shall have the right of interment on payment of six dollars to the said king, which sum shall be in full of all burial fees; and all resident British subjects dying within the territories of the said king, party to this treaty, shall be interred on payment of the customary tribute or offering, the amount of which shall be arranged and determined between the friends of the deceased and the said king or his representatives. The graves of persons so interred shall be secure from violation.

XIV. The Queen of England shall have the right to demand the surrender of criminals, or other persons being British subjects or liberated Africans, or others resident in Sierra Leone, accused of any crime or offence committed within the

App. No. 3. the Colony of Sierra Leone or its dependencies, cognisable by the laws of England, for the purpose of being tried for such offence in Sierra Leone, or in such British Colony as Her Majesty the Queen of England may think fit to appoint; and the kings and chiefs, parties to this treaty, do hereby bind themselves to secure and surrender all British subjects or liberated Africans, or others resident in Sierra Leone, who may be charged with any crime or offence as aforesaid, upon demand being made for them by his Excellency the Governor of Sierra Leone, or by any other competent authority.

XV. All merchandise imported in British vessels within the dominion of the king, party to this treaty, shall be exempted from the payment of any duty whatever, and in like manner the production of the territories of the said king, party to this treaty, imported into the Colony of Sierra Leone shall be (subject to the approval of the governor and council of the said Colony) exempted from all import or other duties.

XVI. In consideration of the foregoing stipulations of this treaty being agreed upon and strictly adhered to on the part of the king aforesaid and his successors, his Excellency Colonel Stephen John Hill, C.B., Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Colony of Sierra Leone, agrees for himself and successors, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of England, to pay or cause to be paid annually to the said king and his successors the Customs hereinatter mentioned and set forth, viz., two hundred bars, and the further sum of one hundred bars to Lamina Bamoi, as the present governor of the town of Kambia, and to each succeeding governor of the town of Kambia as may be duly chosen with the consent and approval of the Governor of Sierra Leone. The above bars are to be computed at, and after the rate of 1s. each bar.

XVII. The amount stipulated to be paid annually to the said king and to the said governor of Kambia for the time being by this treaty, shall be considered a full compensation for the fulfilment of the terms and conditions thereof by the king and governor aforesaid, and shall be in full satisfaction for all charges on British merchant shipping resorting to the waters of the territories of the said king for the purposes of trade, with the free and unrestricted right to wood and water.

XVIII. This treaty shall revoke and annul all previous treaties made between Her Majesty the Queen of England and the late King Farama as the King of Ma Bwetic, and with the present Sattan Lahi, King of Ro Woollah, as the King of

Kambia, and shall be proclaimed immediately on its being concluded and signed, and made law throughout the territories of the said Bey Farama, which for the better maintenance of peace, and the avoidance of all causes of differences and disputes hereafter, are hereby fixed with the consent of Bey Farama and his chiefs, and with the consent of the kings and chiefs, parties to this treaty, to be as follows, viz.:—On the south side of the Great Scarcies River, commencing on the west at Marinjah Creek, which runs inland a little to the westward of the village of Ro-Ta-Buncle, and running eastward along the south bank of the said river to a brook or creek called "Bongkome," which runs into the river Kankana, a little above the town of Ro Singbwe, the said river Kankana emptying itself a little farther on into the Colantine, or Great Scarcies River about two and a-half to three miles to the eastward of "Pint-a-Killie," a little to the eastward of Kambia; this is the eastern boundary; and on the south the said territory between Ro Marinjah Creek on the west and Ro Bong Konney Creek and River Kankana on the east, is bounded by the Small Scarcies or Ro Bury River.

Signed and sealed at Kambia, on the Great Scarcies River, this Eleventh day of June, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of Her Majesty's reign the Twenty-fourth.

| | | |
|--------------|-----------------------------------|--------|
| (signed) | <i>John M'Cormack</i> , Commis- | |
| | sioner. | (L.S.) |
| Their marks. | | |
| × | <i>Bey Farama</i> , King of Mag- | |
| | batee and Kambia. | (L.S.) |
| × | <i>Sattan Lahlia</i> , King of Ro | |
| | Woollah. | (L.S.) |
| × | <i>For Alimamy Wise, Alimamy</i> | |
| | <i>Samba</i> , a Chief of Toweah | (L.S.) |
| × | <i>Lamina Bamoi</i> , Governor of | |
| | Kambia. | (L.S.) |

Witnesses:

| | |
|--------------|---|
| | <i>Is mado Turay</i> (signed in Arabic). |
| Their marks. | |
| × | <i>Baley Malageh</i> , a Chief of Ro Woollah. |
| | <i>Yocary Bongboh</i> (signed in Arabic). |
| × | <i>Fa Suggoh</i> , a Chief of Saffrakoh. |
| | <i>Robt. Davies.</i> |
| | <i>Saml. W. Thorpe.</i> |
| | <i>Thomas C. Smart.</i> |
| | <i>Alimamy Fenda Sannasee</i> (signed in Arabic). |
| × | <i>Ya Loll.</i> |

The following are Copies of all Territorial Treaties with the Sierra Leone Government since 1860.

TREATY of 2d April 1861, for the Session of Quiah.

BETWEEN his Excellency Colonel Stephen John Hill, C.B., Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Colony of Sierra Leone and its Dependencies, and Vice Admiral thereof, for and on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland of the one part; and Alexander Bey Cantah, King of the Quiah Country, Nain Bannah, Bocarry Silly, Pa Mangee Ropee, Tom Needle, Pa Booboo, Soorie Coochee, Pa Savage, Dick London, John Mingo, Boom Warrah, Mangee Calemney, Cessey Queah, Pa Buenda, Rhuniah Booley, and Pa Sinney, Chiefs and Headmen of the Quiah Country, of the other part.

WHEREAS disputes have arisen between the Governor of Sierra Leone and Alexander Bey Cantah and the chiefs and headmen above mentioned in consequence of attacks made by their war-men upon British subjects, and upon the Island of Tombo, a dependency of this Colony, and to punish which outrages the Governor of Sierra Leone had organised an expedition, but Alexander Bey Cantah and the chiefs and headmen

above mentioned having sued for peace, the contracting parties have agreed upon the following articles:—

ARTICLE I.

King Alexander Bey Cantah and the chiefs and headmen above mentioned do hereby cede, surrender, give over and transfer from henceforth for ever unto Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain

Britain and Ireland, her heirs and successors, the full, entire, free and unlimited right, possession, dominion and sovereignty in and over all that piece or portion of the Quiah country, measuring 10 miles in width, from Waterloo and Calmunt Creeks to the Quiah River or Creek, and 16 miles in length from the river Sierra Leone to the Ribbie River or thereabouts, and bounded on the west by Waterloo Creek and Calmunt Creek; on the east by the Quiah River or Creek (which empties itself into the Rokelle River at Ro Benkeah), by the creek known as Ma Sungoh Creek, and by a direct line running from the head of the southern branch of the said Quiah River or Creek to the head of the said Ma Sungoh Creek; on the north by the Sierra Leone River; and on the south by the river Ribbie or Dibbie round to the entrance of Calmunt Creek, together with all and every right and title to the navigation, anchorage, waterage, bays, waters, rivers, sea-coasts, shores, creeks and inlets, fishing and other revenues, and maritime claims, and all privileges appertaining to the same, which portion of the Quiah land hereby ceded shall henceforth be annexed to and be a dependency of this Colony, and be subject to the laws now in force and hereafter to be in force in this Colony.

ARTICLE II.

Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, in consideration of the cession hereby made of the above portion of the Quiah country, agrees to pay unto Alexander Bey Cantah, King of Quiah, his successor and successors, the sum of 2,000 bars, or 100 l. yearly and every year.

ARTICLE III.

Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland hereby guarantees to the native inhabitants of the portion of the Quiah country hereby ceded, the full, entire, and free possession of the lands they now hold, in the same manner as the other inhabitants of the Colony.

ARTICLE IV.

The towns of Ro Bagah, and Ro Baney, in

their present dimensions, are excepted from the cession of the portion of the Quiah land hereby made.

ARTICLE V.

This treaty shall be proclaimed immediately on its being concluded and signed, and be made law throughout the territories of Alexander Bey Cantah, and the chiefs and headmen above mentioned. In witness whereof the contracting parties have signed the same, and have affixed their seals thereto.

Done at Sierra Leone, the Second day of April, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

(signed) *Stephen J. Hill*, Governor in Chief (L.S.)

Their marks.

| | | |
|---|--|--------|
| × | <i>Alexander Bey Cantah</i> , King of the Quiah Country. | (L.S.) |
| × | <i>Nain Bannah</i> . | (L.S.) |
| | <i>Bocarry Silly</i> (signed in Arabic). | (L.S.) |
| × | <i>Pa Mangee Ropee</i> . | (L.S.) |
| × | <i>Tom Needle</i> . | (L.S.) |
| × | <i>Pa Booboo</i> . | (L.S.) |
| × | <i>Soorie Coochee</i> . | (L.S.) |
| × | <i>Pa Savage</i> . | (L.S.) |
| × | <i>Dick London</i> . | (L.S.) |
| × | <i>John Mingo</i> . | (L.S.) |
| × | <i>Boom Warrah</i> . | (L.S.) |
| × | <i>Mangee Calemney</i> . | (L.S.) |
| × | <i>Cessey Queah</i> . | (L.S.) |
| × | <i>Pa Buenda</i> . | (L.S.) |
| × | <i>Rhuniah Booley</i> . | (L.S.) |
| × | <i>Pa Sinney</i> . | (L.S.) |

Witnesses to the Signatures:

| | |
|--|-----------------------|
| <i>John Carr</i> , Chief Justice. | |
| <i>E. H. Sierra Leone</i> . | |
| <i>A. Fitzjames</i> , Queen's Advocate. | |
| <i>Geo. W. Nicol</i> , Colonial Secretary. | |
| <i>Chas. Heddle</i> | } Members of Council. |
| <i>Robt. Bradshaw</i> | |
| <i>John M' Cormack</i> . | |

TREATY of 9 November 1861 (for the Cession of Bagroo).

BETWEEN his Excellency Colonel Stephen John Hill, C.B., Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Colony of Sierra Leone and its Dependencies, and Vice Admiral thereof, for and on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland of the one part; and Se Loko, King of the Bagroo, So Manika, So Kaka, So Hoony, Mannah Fellah, Mamadoo Coorammah, Pier Indao, Queah Baom, Sasie Kembey, Sessie Woor, Fuoy, Ba Mema, So Kam, Kallifa Ben, *alias* Ba Cote, and Bundunkah, Chiefs of Bagroo, Mana Bagroo and Belley, of the other part.

WHEREAS the said Se Loko, King of Bagroo, and the chiefs and headmen aforesaid, are desirous that that portion of the Sherbro country called Bagroo, Mana Bagroo, and Belley, should be ceded, surrendered, given over, and transferred from henceforth for ever unto Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, her heirs and successors:

The said Se Loko, King of Bagroo, and the chiefs and headmen aforesaid, do hereby cede, surrender, give over, and transfer from henceforth for ever unto Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, her heirs and successors, the full, entire, free, and unlimited right, possession, dominion, and sovereignty in and over that piece or portion of Sherbro called Bagroo, and Mana Bagroo and Belley, extending from the Yall Tucker River on the north to the Bagroo and Balley rivers on the south, and extending about 30 miles inland from Sherbro River, which

bounds it on the west; together with all and every right and title to the navigation, anchorage, waterage, bays, waters, rivers, sea-coasts, shores, creeks, and inlets, fishing and other revenues, and maritime claims and all privileges appertaining to the same, which portion of the Sherbro country hereby ceded shall henceforth be annexed to and be a dependency of this Colony, and be subject to the laws now in force and hereafter to be in force in this Colony.

This treaty shall be proclaimed immediately on its being concluded and signed, and be made law throughout the territories of the Sherbro country and the chiefs and headmen above mentioned.

In witness whereof the contracting parties have signed the same and have affixed their seals thereto.

Done at Bendoo, this Ninth day of November, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred

App. No. 3. dred and sixty-one, and in the Twenty-fifth year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

(signed) *Stephen J. Hill*, Governor. (L.S.)
Their marks.

- × *Se Loko*, King of the Bargroo. (L.S.)
- × *So Manika*, Chief of Tasso in Bargroo. (L.S.)
- × *So Kaka*, Chief in Bargroo. (L.S.)
- × *So Hoony*, Chief of Bargroo. (L.S.)
- × *Mannah Felleh* (signed in Arabic), Chief of Belley. (L.S.)
- × *Mamadoo Coorammah*, Chief of Belley. (L.S.)
- × *Pier Indao*, Chief of Mana Bargroo. (L.S.)
- × *Queah Baom*, Chief of Mana Bargroo. (L.S.)
- × *Sasie Kembey*, Headman of Belugt. (L.S.)
- × *Sessie Woor*, Chief of Little Murgary Big Boom. (L.S.)
- × *Fouy*, Lady of Mana Bargroo. (L.S.)
- × *Ba Mema*, a Gentleman of Mana Bargroo. (L.S.)

- × *So Kam*, Chief of Imperay. (L.S.)
- × *Kallifa Ben*, alias *Ba Cote*, Chief of Imperay. (L.S.)
- × *Bundunkah*, War Captain, Bargroo. (L.S.)

Signed, sealed, and agreed to in our presence this Ninth day of November, One thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

Robt. Bradshaw, Member of Council.
J. H. Smith, Commander of H.M.S. "Torch."
John McCormack.
C. J. Fennell, Asst. Surgeon, H.M.S. "Torch."
A. Whiffin, Asst. Paymr. in charge of H.M.S. "Torch."
J. W. Jarratt, Master's Asst., H.M.S. "Torch."
Wm. B. Jolly, Merchant.
John S. Brooks.
W. L. Dupigny.
Thos. Geo. Lawson, Govt. Messenger and Interpreter.

TREATY of 9 November 1861 (for the Cession of Sherbro).

BETWEEN his Excellency Colonel Stephen John Hill, C.B., Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Colony of Sierra Leone and its Dependencies, and Vice Admiral thereof, for and on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland of the one part; and Banah Boom, King of Sherbro, Yah Bye, Bah-tick, Lamfembah, Sessie Vendah, Thomas C. Taylor, Sessie Boom, Banah Yomah, Sobrokeh, Yah Banka, Banah Yamah, Chiefs of the Sherbro and Turtle Islands, of the other part.

WHEREAS the said Banah Boom, King of Shey or Sherbro country, and the chiefs and headmen aforesaid, are desirous that that portion of the Shey or Sherbro Islands should be ceded, surrendered, given over, and transferred from henceforth for ever unto Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, her heirs and successors:

The said Banah Boom and the chiefs and headmen aforesaid do hereby cede, surrender, give over, and transfer from henceforth for ever unto Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, her heirs and successors, the full, entire, free, and unlimited right, possession, dominion, and sovereignty, in and over that piece or portion of Sherbro country commonly known as the Turtle and Sherbro Islands, viz., on the west from the southernmost and westernmost island commonly called and known by the name of the Turtle Islands called Hoom, round to the south-east by Moote, Foto, Kellebagey, Shey, Yellea-Byah, and all the other islands commonly known as the Turtle Islands, together with the whole of the island known among the natives as the Island of Shey, or Sherbro Island, together with all the islands and creeks belonging to the same, together with all and every right and title to the navigation, anchorage, waterage, bays, waters, rivers, sea-coasts, shores, creeks, and inlets, fishing and other revenues, and maritime claims, and all privileges appertaining to the same, which portion of the Shey or Sherbro Islands hereby ceded shall henceforth be annexed to, and be a dependency of this Colony, and be subject to the laws now in force, and hereafter to be in force in this Colony.

This treaty shall be proclaimed immediately on its being concluded and signed, and be made law throughout the territories of Banah Boom, King of Shey or Sherbro Island, and the chiefs and headmen above mentioned.

In witness whereof the contracting parties have signed the same, and have affixed their seals thereto.

Done at Bendoo, this Ninth day of November, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, in the Twenty-fifth year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

(signed) *Stephen J. Hill*, Governor. (L.S.)
Their marks.

- × *Banah Boom*, King of Sherbro. (L.S.)
- × *Yah Bye*, a Lady of Sherbro Island. (L.S.)
- × *Bah-tick*, Chief of Sherbro. (L.S.)
- × *Lamfembah*. (L.S.)
- × *Sessie Vendah*, Chief of Sherbro Island. (L.S.)
- × *Thos. C. Taylor*, Chief of Sherbro Island. (L.S.)
- × *Sessie Boom*. (L.S.)
- × *Banah Yomah*, Chief of Toomanu. (L.S.)
- × *Sobrokeh*, Chief of Sherbro Island. (L.S.)
- × *Yah Banka*, a Lady of Sherbro Island. (L.S.)
- × *Banah Yamah*, Chief of the Turtle Islands. (L.S.)

Signed, sealed, and agreed to in our presence this Ninth day of November, One thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

Robt. Bradshaw, Member of Council.
J. H. Smith, Commander, H. M. S. "Torch."
John McCormack.
Wm. B. Jolly, Merchant.
John S. Brooks.
W. L. Dupigny.
Wm. Meheux.
Thos. Geo. Lawson, Govt. Messenger and Interpreter.

TREATY of 9 November 1861 (for the Cession of Bendoo).

BETWEEN his Excellency Colonel Stephen John Hill, C.B., Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Colony of Sierra Leone and its Dependencies, and Vice Admiral thereof, for and on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland of the one part; and Thomas Stephen Caulker, Principal Chief of Bendoo, Stephen George Caulker, Stephen Renner Caulker, Konkah, Keffue Lango, Lahi Sherrifo, Beeah Will, Seipha, Bilmoh Homacheen, So Kong, Beeah Boom, Becah Castahegh, Pier Yanga Fannah, Banah Boom Yoni, and Seri Boom, Chiefs of Bendoo, and Bey Kellie, King of Mokelli or Enkelli, and Sai Hammah, King of the Jong Country, of the other part.

WHEREAS the said Thomas Stephen Caulker and the chiefs and headmen aforesaid are desirous that that portion of the Sherbro country called Bendo and Chah, situated at the mouth of the Boom, Kittam, and Jong Rivers, should be ceded, surrendered, given over, and transferred, from henceforth for ever, unto Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, her heirs and successors:

The said Thomas Stephen Caulker and the chiefs and headmen aforesaid do hereby cede, surrender, give over, and transfer from henceforth for ever unto Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, her heirs and successors, the full, entire, free and unlimited right, possession, dominion, sovereignty, in and over that piece or portion of the Sherbro country called Bendoo and Chah, bounded on the north and west by the Sherbro Estuary, and the Jong River from Harry Tucker's Island to Parrots' Point, being a distance of about 15 miles; on the north and east by the Paypan branch of the Jong River and the Bayamoh River from Parrots' Point to the confluence of the Canuwoh Creek and Bayamoh River, distance about 13 miles; on the south and east by the Canuwoh Creek to its source, thence by a line to the source of the Fanemah Creek, and by said to creek the Boom Kittam River, distance about 18 miles; and on the south and west by the Boom Kittam River from Fanemah Creek to Harry Tucker's Island, the place first started from, distance about 13 miles, together with all the islands thereunto belonging, together with all and every right and title to the navigation, anchorage, waterage, bays, waters, rivers, sea-coasts, shores, creeks and inlets, fishing and other revenues, and maritime claims, and all privileges appertaining to the same, which portion of the Sherbro country hereby ceded shall henceforth be annexed to and be a dependency of this Colony, and be subject to the laws now in force, and hereafter to be in force in this Colony.

This treaty shall be proclaimed immediately on its being concluded and signed, and be made law throughout the territories of Thomas Stephen Caulker, and the chiefs and headmen above mentioned.

In witness whereof the said contracting parties have signed the same, and have affixed their seals thereto.

Done at Bendoo, this Ninth day of November, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and in the Twenty-fifth year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

(signed) *Stephen J. Hill*, Governor. (L.S.)
Their marks.

Thos. S. Caulker, Principal Chief of Bendoo. (L.S.)

Stehn. Geo. Caulker. (L.S.)

Stephen R. Caulker, a Chief of Bendoo. (L.S.)

× *Konkah*, a Chief of Bendoo. (L.S.)

× *Keffue Lango*. (L.S.)

Lahi Sherrifo (signed in Arabic). (L.S.)

Beeah Will. (L.S.)

× *Seipha*. (L.S.)

× *Bilmoh Homacheen*. (L.S.)

× *So Kong*. (L.S.)

× *Beeah Boom*. (L.S.)

× *Becah Castahegh*. (L.S.)

× *Pier Yanga Fannah*. (L.S.)

× *Banah Boom Yoni*. (L.S.)

× *Seri Boom*. (L.S.)

× *Bey Kelli*, King of Mokelli or Enkelli. (L.S.)

× *Sai Hammah*, King of the Jong Country, by *LaFarry*, the King's mouth of the Jong Country. (L.S.)

Signed, sealed, and agreed to in our presence this Ninth day of November, One thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

Robt. Bradshaw,
Member of Council.

J. H. Smith,
Commander of H.M.S. "Torch."

John McCormack.

C. J. Fennell,
Asst. Surgeon of H.M.S. "Torch."

A. Whiffin, Asst. Paymr. in Charge of
H.M.S. "Torch."

Fredk. W. Jarratt,
Master's Asst., H.M.S. "Torch."

Wm. B. Jolly,
Merchant.

John S. Brooks.

W. L. Dupigny.

William Thomas.

Thos. Ash. Peters.

Thos. Geo. Lawson, Govt. Messenger and
Interpreter.

Mamado Sherrifo (signed in Arabic).

Kellifah Camarah (signed in Arabic),
Chief of Malageh.

His mark.

× *Banah Yeomah*,
Chief of Turtle Islands.

Thomas C. Taylor.

App. No. 3.

TERMS (24 June 1862) on which Peace is made with the Quiah King and Chiefs at War with the Government of Sierra Leone.

1. All stockades or war fences must be pulled down.

2. The Queen's right to British Quiah must be fully acknowledged, agreeably to the treaty.

3. All persons who may not wish to live under and render obedience to British law must leave the Queen's land in Quiah.

4. Those settlers who may remain in British Quiah must not build towns or houses in any place without the consent of this Government.

5. All those who wish to remain under obedience to British rule and law shall be protected.

6. Kabannah Burreh, or Songo, and his people, are under the protection of British laws, and any person or persons offering violence to himself or any of his people will be considered enemies to the Government of the Queen.

7. To avoid any further disputes, the King Alexander Bey Cantah should not reside in British Quiah, but live in some other part of his dominions; his towns Robaga and Robany having been taken by British troops, now belong to the Colony of Sierra Leone.

8. The King and Chiefs of Quiah must, with Pa Cainey, give up to Mr. Jolly any property of his in their possession; his large canoe must be restored, and his contractors and their property are to be respected in future; arrangement must be made to repay his losses.

9. All prisoners taken by the King and Chiefs of Quiah, including two Waterloo boys, must be released, and the Queen's forces will give up all their prisoners.

10. British Quiah, forming part of the Colony of Sierra Leone, all the laws of the Colony will be in force there.

11. Bocary Masambah must at once leave British Quiah.

12. Momoh Sancho's people having taken an active part in the war, must leave British Quiah.

13. Bocary Bombaly must give up five Lokoh men and women seized in British territory.

14. All country customs and sacrifices must for ever cease in British Quiah.

15. All persons residing in British Quiah must come to the manager at Waterloo to lodge any complaint they may have to make; none must presume to take the law into their own hands.

16. The King will not receive the stipend allowed him by treaty until the expenses of the war are made good.

(signed) *Stephen J. Hill*, Governor.
Government House, Sierra Leone,
24 January 1862.

We, the undersigned King, Chiefs, and Head-men of Quiah, having begged for peace, agree to

all the terms proposed by the Governor of Sierra Leone; and we promise for ourselves and on behalf of our people, that we will faithfully abstain from any hostile act against the Government of Sierra Leone, and should any of our people be guilty of any act of aggression on British territory we will deliver them up to be dealt with according to the laws of the Colony. We also promise to protect all British subjects that visit, or reside, or trade in our own country, and should any British subject break any country law, we will send him to the Governor of Sierra Leone for trial and punishment.

Given under our hands and seals at Freetown, Sierra Leone, this First day of February, One thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

(signed) *Alexander Bey Cantah*, King of Quiah. (L.S.)

Their marks.

| | | |
|---|---|--------|
| × | <i>Naing Bannah.</i> | (L.S.) |
| × | <i>Mangie Bopee.</i> | (L.S.) |
| × | <i>Botie.</i> | (L.S.) |
| × | <i>Sattan Sourie.</i> | (L.S.) |
| × | <i>Pa Dick.</i> | (L.S.) |
| × | <i>Sourie Cochee.</i> | (L.S.) |
| | <i>Sourie Caroboe</i> (signed in Arabic). | (L.S.) |
| × | <i>Mingo.</i> | (L.S.) |
| × | <i>Sockoh Dunsie.</i> | (L.S.) |
| × | <i>Pa Ansumannah.</i> | (L.S.) |
| | <i>Lahie Bundoo</i> (signed in Arabic). | (L.S.) |
| × | <i>Serie Cambah.</i> | (L.S.) |

Witnesses to marks and signatures:—

Their marks.

| | |
|---|--|
| | <i>Kindo Ban Curah</i> (signed in Arabic). |
| × | <i>Nonkoh Lahie.</i> |
| | <i>Sourie Condito</i> (signed in Arabic). |
| | <i>Alimamee Fenda Sannasee</i> (signed in Arabic). |
| × | <i>Bey Bantah.</i> |
| × | <i>Bey Farimah</i> , by <i>Pa Mansie.</i> |

(signed) *Richard J. Fisher.*
John H. Evans.
Wm. Quin.
T. Rosenbush.
John Ezridio.
Nathl. Nathan.
S. M. Cantor.
Wm. O'C. Pratt.
Thos. Ash. Peters.
W. H. Randall.
James Williams.
R. W. Hartshorn, Colonial Chaplain.
Thos. Geo. Lawson, Government Interpreter.

GAMBIA TREATIES.

App. No. 3.

COMBO.

Cession of Territory, 13 July 1840.—Confirmed, 9 November 1840.

CONVENTION between his Excellency Henry Vere Huntley, Lieutenant Governor of the Settlement of Bathurst and its Dependencies in the River Gambia, on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, her heirs and successors, and Soalong Jarta, King of Combo.

WHEREAS the said Lieutenant Governor Huntley has treated with the said King of Combo for the territory hereinafter described, viz., from the north point of the west side of the Oyster Creek to Cape St. Mary, then south-westerly from that cape following the beach five miles, and from the termination of the said five miles in an east by south (true course) direction, until entering the River Gambia, then following the line of the Combo shore, until again reaching the north point of the Oyster Creek aforesaid, including the whole of the country within the above-mentioned limits;

And whereas all sovereignty of the before-specified territory is now vested in the said King of Combo, and has descended to him from his ancestors, and the said King of Combo having full power to dispose of the same, and being well assured of the pacific, just and friendly disposition of the said Lieutenant Governor, acting on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and being moreover fully sensible of the benefits to be derived from the promulgation of British Christian principles, doth in furtherance of that object, and in consideration of the sum of 100 dollars in merchandise, paid to him before the signing and sealing of these presents, the receipt whereof is hereby

acknowledged, cede and relinquish to Her Britannic Majesty, her heirs and successors for ever, all claim, title, and right to the sovereignty of the territory hereinbefore described, as well for himself, as for and on behalf of his heirs and successors: Provided always, that the different individuals at present in possession of property of any description within the limits hereinbefore specified, shall in nowise be disturbed in the enjoyment of the same by any of the provisions of this convention.

And the said parties further agree to afford no shelter or protection to criminals of any description who may take refuge in the settlement of Bathurst and its dependencies, or in the kingdom of Combo, and that each party shall deliver all offenders claimed as criminals to the other party on application to that effect being made by the proper authorities.

Given under our hands and seals at Bathurst, River Gambia, this 13th day of July, 1840.

(signed) *H. V. Huntley*, Lieutenant Governor. (L.S.)

His mark.

× *Soalong Jarta*, King of Combo.
Majaloo, Alcade of Baccon.
(Signature in Arabic.)

CARTABAR.

TREATY of 23 April 1841.—Confirmed, 8 November 1841.

BETWEEN Henry Vere Huntley, Lieutenant Governor of the British Settlements on the Gambia, and Commander in the Royal Navy, on the part of Her Majesty Victoria the First, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and the King of Cartabar.

1. No white persons shall be made slaves in the Cartabar country in any case; and if any white persons are now slaves in that country, or shall hereafter be brought into it as slaves, they shall instantly be delivered into the care of the Lieutenant Governor of Her Majesty's settlements on the Gambia.

2. No persons of whatever colour, or wherever born, shall be taken out of the Cartabar country as slaves; and no persons in the Cartabar country shall be in any way concerned in seizing, keeping, carrying, or sending away any persons for the purpose of their being taken out of the Cartabar country as slaves; and the King of Cartabar will punish severely all who break this law.

3. The officers of England may seize every vessel or boat of Cartabar found anywhere carrying on the trade in slaves in the waters of Cartabar; and the vessels and boats so seized shall be taken to an English possession, to be tried by English law, and if condemned shall, with appurtenances and cargo, be sold, the produce of the sale being equally divided between the Queen of England and the King of Cartabar; the slaves found on board shall be set free.

4. English people may freely come into the country of Cartabar, and may stay in it, or pass through it, and they shall be treated as friends while in it, and shall receive any supplies there
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as may be required. They may freely practise the Christian religion there, and shall not be harmed nor troubled on that account, and they may leave the country when they please.

5. English people may always trade freely with the people of Cartabar, in every article which they may wish either to buy or sell; nor shall anyone be prevented from buying or selling any article, nor shall anyone be forced to buy or sell anything. And the King of Cartabar agrees to allow all English merchandise to enter his territory free of all duty, or demand of any kind, as long as the English Government permits the same course with respect to the produce of the Cartabar country, when carried to any of the British settlements on the Gambia.

6. The paths shall be kept open through the country of Cartabar to other countries, so that English traders may carry goods of all kinds through the Cartabar country to sell them elsewhere; and the traders of other countries may bring their goods through the Cartabar country to trade with the English people. And the King of Cartabar will not make war upon any other country, unless with the consent of the Lieutenant Governor of the British settlements on the Gambia.

7. English people may buy, sell, or hire lands or houses in the Cartabar country, and their houses shall not be entered without their consent;

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nor

App. No. 3. nor shall their goods be seized, or their persons touched; and the King of Cartabar shall punish all who wrongfully treat the English people in his territory.

8. English people must not break the laws of the Cartabar country; and when they do the King shall send a true account of the matter to the nearest place where there is an English force, and the commandant of such force shall send for the accused English person, in order that he may be tried and disposed of according to the laws of his country.

9. If the Cartabar people should take away the property of an English person, or should not pay their just debts to such English person, the King of Cartabar will do all he can to make the Cartabar people return the property and pay the debt; and the English Lieutenant Governor engages, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, to act in a reciprocal manner.

10. The Queen of England may appoint an Agent to visit or to reside in the Cartabar country, and this Agent is to watch over the fulfilment of this treaty; he shall always receive honour and protection in the Cartabar country, and the King will pay attention to what he says. The person and property of this Agent shall be sacred.

11. The King of Cartabar shall, within 48 hours of the date of this treaty, make a law for carrying the whole of it into effect, and shall proclaim that law; and the King of Cartabar shall put that law in force from that time for ever.

12. The Queen of England, out of friendship for the King of Cartabar, and because the King of Cartabar has made this treaty, gives him the following articles: 1 lb. No. 2 amber, 3 pieces of blue baft, 10 gallons of rum, 6 iron bars, 75 lbs. tobacco, 2 pieces of white baft, 2½ barrels of gunpowder, 2 yards scarlet, 3 fowling pieces, 200 flints, 1 oz. coral, 1 jug of rum, and the Chief of Cartabar acknowledges he has received those articles.

And so we, the Lieutenant Governor of the British settlements on the Gambia, on the part of the Queen of England, and the King of Cartabar have made this agreement, and have signed it at Cartabar this 23d day of April 1841. And this agreement shall stand for ever.

(signed) *H. V. Huntley*, Lieutenant Governor.

His mark.

× *Namar Coombra*, King of Cartabar.

Witnesses:—

Their marks:

Alex. Findlay, Captain 3d West India Regiment and Commander of MacCarthy's Island.

× *Tamba Nimina*, Alcaide.

William Duncan, Staff Assistant Surgeon.

Thomas Chown, J. P.

× *Tamba Sabadi*, King's son.

Two Additional Articles.

1st. The King of Cartabar, seeing that he is unable of himself to prevent the incursions of neighbouring ill-disposed Chiefs delighting only in war, and who have heretofore annually ravaged his country, carrying off his people as slaves, the cattle and produce, now and for ever places the country of Cartabar under the sole protection of the Sovereign of England, and he begs that Her Majesty, Victoria I., Queen of England, may become, in her own Royal person, and for her heirs and successors, the protecting sovereign of the Cartabar country; and the King of Cartabar freely cedes for ever to the Queen of England, her heirs and successors, one square mile of land in such part of his country as shall be pointed out by the Lieutenant Governor of the British settlements on the Cambia, or other officer authorised to do so.

2d. The King of Cartabar agrees that he will not enter into any alliance, negotiation, or communication of any political nature whatever, with any power in the world, without the knowledge and consent of the Queen of England, and the King of Cartabar declares the whole of the annexed Treaty, and these two Additional Articles, to be binding equally to himself as to his heirs and successors for ever.

Done at Cartabar, 23 April 1841.

(signed) *H. V. Huntley*, Lieutenant Governor.

His mark.

× *Namar Coombra*, King of Cartabar.

Witnesses:—

Their marks.

Alex. Findlay.

× *Tamba Nemina*, Alcaide.

William Duncan, Staff Assistant Surgeon.

Thomas Chown, J. P.

× *Tamba Sabadi*, King's son.

PAPELS.

1 April 1842.—Confirmed, 15 November 1842.

TREATY entered into by and between Lieutenant Charles Horace Lapidge, of the Royal Navy, Commanding Her Majesty's Brig "Pantaloön," on behalf of Thomas Lewis Ingram, Esq., Acting Governor of the Settlement of Bathurst and its Dependencies in the River Gambia, for Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, her heirs and successors, and the King of the Papel Country, his chiefs and headmen, for themselves, their heirs and successors.

1. It is agreed on by the King of the Papel country, his chiefs and headmen, for themselves, their heirs and successors, that no British vessel shall be in any manner or way molested by any of the natives of the Papel aforesaid.

2. It is further agreed on the part of the King of the Papel country aforesaid, his chiefs and headmen, for themselves, their heirs and successors, that in the event of any vessel being wrecked on or near the coasts of the Papel country, the

master, seamen, passengers, and other persons happening to be on board the same vessel at the time she may become a wreck, shall be kindly and humanely treated, and be supplied with provisions and other necessities, and that every assistance shall be rendered by the King of the said country and the natives thereof to the said persons to reach the nearest European settlement.

3. It is further agreed on the part of the King of

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of the Papel country aforesaid, his chiefs and headmen, for themselves, their heirs and successors, that every assistance shall be rendered by the King of the said country and the natives thereof, to all vessels that shall or may be stranded on or near the coasts of the Papel country aforesaid; and in the event of any vessel being wrecked on or near the coasts of the Papel country, every assistance shall be rendered by the King of the said country and the natives thereof to save the cargo of the said vessel, and to deliver the cargo so saved, or such part thereof as may be saved, to the nearest European settlement, to be retained by the Governor thereof until claimed by the rightful owner or owners.

4. It is further agreed on the part of the King of the Papel country aforesaid, his chiefs and headmen, for themselves, their heirs and successors, that on no account whatever shall any ransom be claimed for the liberation of any persons who may be shipwrecked from any vessel lost on or near the coasts of the Papel country aforesaid, or suffer any of the natives of the said Papel country to claim or demand any sum or sums of money as ransom for the liberation of the persons above described.

5. It is further agreed on the part of the King of the Papel country aforesaid, his chiefs and headmen, for themselves, their heirs and successors, that every protection in his and their power shall be afforded to all British traders while in any part of the Papel country, and that no customs whatever shall be demanded by the King of the said country or any of the natives thereof from British vessels trading to the Papel country aforesaid.

6. It is further agreed on the part of the King of the Papel country aforesaid, his chiefs and headmen, for themselves, their heirs and successors, that every exertion shall be used by himself, his chiefs, headmen, and the natives of the Papel country aforesaid, to influence the Bejonga and other tribes to bring all persons who may have been shipwrecked from any vessel, together with their property, to the nearest European settlement; and further to use every exertion with the said natives to prevent any vessel stranded on any of the coasts of the said country or countries being plundered, and also to prevent any sum or sums of money being claimed by the natives aforesaid as ransom for the liberation of any person or persons wrecked from any vessels on or near their coasts.

7. It is further agreed on the part of the King of the Papel country aforesaid, his chiefs and headmen, for themselves, their heirs and successors, that there shall be furnished by the King of the Papel country aforesaid and sent to the Acting Governor of the settlement of Bathurst aforesaid as hostages two of the children of the said King, and two of the children of each of the two principal chiefs of the Papel country aforesaid, who shall be considered as pledges on the part of the King, chiefs and headmen of the Papel country aforesaid for the due and faithful performance of his and their part of this present treaty.

8. It is further agreed on the part of Lieutenant Charles Horace Lapidge of the Royal Navy, commanding Her Majesty's brig "Pantaloön," on behalf of Thomas Lewis Ingram, Esquire, Acting Governor of the Settlement of Bathurst and its Dependencies in the River Gambia, for Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Her heirs and successors, that if any expenses be incurred by

the King of the Papel country, or any of the natives of the said country, in sending back any person or persons to an European settlement who may have been wrecked from any vessel as aforesaid, all reasonable disbursements shall be repaid; also if any expense be incurred in saving and conveying a cargo, or any part of a cargo, saved from a vessel so wrecked as aforesaid to any European settlement, such reasonable expenses shall be paid to the King or natives of the country aforesaid.

9. It is further agreed on the part of Lieutenant Charles Horace Lapidge, of the Royal Navy, commanding Her Majesty's brig "Pantaloön," on behalf of Thomas Lewis Ingram, Esquire, Acting Governor of the Settlement of Bathurst and its Dependencies in the River Gambia aforesaid, for Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Her heirs and successors, that the King of the Papel country aforesaid, and the natives thereof, or the natives of the Bejonga and other tribes, as the case may be, shall be entitled to receive one-fourth of all goods saved by either of them from all vessels that may be wrecked on or near either or any of their coasts; but it shall be deemed necessary that the whole of the goods so saved shall be conveyed with all possible despatch to Bissao, or the nearest European settlement, to be sold by auction or be divided as may be directed by the owner or owners, or in his or their absence by his or their agent or agents, or by the Governor of the settlement aforesaid, to which the said goods so saved shall be conveyed.

10. It is further agreed on the part of Lieutenant Charles Horace Lapidge of the Royal Navy, commanding Her Majesty's brig "Pantaloön," on behalf of Thomas Lewis Ingram, Esquire, Acting Governor of the Settlement of Bathurst and its Dependencies in the River Gambia aforesaid, for Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Her heirs and successors, that the hostages sent by the King of the Papel country as pledges for the due performance of his part of this present treaty shall be maintained and educated by and at the expense of the Government of the British settlement in the River Gambia, and shall be exchanged for others if the said Acting Governor or his successors in office shall deem others more likely to cause the strict adherence of the said King, chiefs, and headmen of the Papel country aforesaid to the foregoing conditions of this present treaty.

It is lastly agreed on the part of Lieutenant Charles Horace Lapidge, of the Royal Navy, commanding Her Majesty's brig, "Pantaloön," on behalf of Thomas Lewis Ingram, Esquire, Acting Governor of the Settlement of Bathurst and its Dependencies on the River Gambia aforesaid, for Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Her heirs and successors, that on condition of the King of the Papel country aforesaid performing in every respect the conditions contained aforesaid in this present treaty, and complying with them in every respect, the 23 prisoners captured on the 16th day of February last by Her Majesty's brig "Pantaloön" shall be restored to freedom.

(Inserted after a conference with the King at Bissao.)

Article 11th annuls the 7th Article, and it is agreed that in consideration of the treaty being signed that the two Papels on board shall be released,

App. No. 3. released, and that His Excellency the Governor of the Settlement of Bathurst will restore as many of the 21 Papels as he may deem prudent, and if any are retained it will be for two years, and then to be exchanged for others.

Dated at the Fort of Bissao this 1st day of April, 1842.

Signed in the presence of:—

Their marks.

- × *Ry d'Bandim*, King of the Papels.
- × *Jogorafe*.
- × *Dono d'Mudoro*.
- × *Munsalma*.
- × *Orapal*.
- × *Juir d'Poro Franco Fas*.
- × *Francisco Alves*.
- × *Antonio d'Andrude*.
- Testa Antonio Leandes Sn. Monteny*,
Comvasistente.
- H. Savaves da Nisja Santa*, Governor
de Bissao.

Their marks.

- Charles Horace Lapidge*, Lieutenant
and Commander of Her Majesty's
brig "Pantaloön."
- Thista. Prere*.
- J. Pozole*.
- John Chapman*, Clerk in charge of
Her Majesty's brig "Pantaloön."
- Como Testa. J. H. Pinta*.
- × *Mombas*, son of the King of Bandine.
- × *C. H. Lapidge*.
- × *J. Hughes*.
- × *Tunatee or Tenenter*, Chief of Bandin
or Bandine.
- × *C. H. Lapidge*.
- × *Walter Lawrance*.
- × *A. S. Arkwright*.

These signatures of the king's son and officers of Her Majesty's brig "Pantaloön" were signed on board the 1st day of April, 1842.

(signed) *Manoel De Silva*,
Interpreter.

NYANIBANTANG.

31 December 1842.—Confirmed, 13 January 1844.

AGREEMENT entered into by Acting Governor *Ingram*, on the part of Her Majesty's Government, *Sandebur*, Chief of Nyanibantang.

THERE shall be peace and friendship between the people of England and the people of Nyanibantang, and the slave trade shall be put down for ever in Nyanibantang; and the people of England and the people of Nyanibantang shall trade together innocently, justly, kindly, and usefully; and the said Acting Governor for the Queen of England, and the said Sandebur, for himself, and the people of Nyanibantang, do make the following agreement for these purposes:

Terms.

1. No white Christian persons shall be made slave in the Nyanibantang country in any case; and if any white Christians are now slaves in Nyanibantang country, or shall be brought into it as slaves, they shall instantly be set free by the Chief of Nyanibantang, and he shall assist them to return to their own country.

2. No persons of any colour, or wherever born, shall be taken out of Nyanibantang country as slaves; and no person in the Nyanibantang country shall be in any way concerned in seizing, keeping, carrying or sending away persons for the purpose of being taken out of the Nyanibantang country as slaves; and the chief of Nyanibantang shall punish severely those who break this law.

3. The officers of the Queen of England may seize every vessel or boat of Nyanibantang found anywhere carrying on the trade in slaves, and may also seize every vessel or boat of other nations found carrying on the trade in slaves in the waters belonging to the Chief of Nyanibantang; and the vessels and boats so seized shall be taken to an English possession to be tried by English law, and when condemned shall be sold,

and the produce of the sale shall be equally divided between the Queen of England and the Chief of Nyanibantang, and the slaves who were found on board shall be made free.

4. English people may freely come into the Nyanibantang country, and may stay in it, or pass through it; and they shall be treated as friends while in it, and shall receive every supply they need there: they may freely practise the Christian religion there, and shall not be harmed or troubled on that account; and they may leave the country when they please.

5. English people may always trade with the people of Nyanibantang in every article which they may wish to buy or sell, and neither the English people, nor the people of Nyanibantang shall ever be forced to buy or sell any article, nor shall they be prevented from buying or selling any article; and the chief agrees to allow the goods of English merchants to enter his territory free of duty as long as the English shall receive the produce of his country free of duty.

6. The paths shall be kept open through the Nyanibantang country to other countries, so that English traders may carry goods of all kinds through the Nyanibantang country to sell them elsewhere; and the traders of other countries may bring their goods through the Nyanibantang country to trade with the English people.

7. English people may buy and sell or hire lands and houses in the Nyanibantang country; and their houses shall not be entered without their consent, nor shall their goods be seized nor their persons touched; and if English people are wronged or ill-treated by the people of Nyanibantang,

bantang, the chief of Nyanibantang shall punish those who wrong or ill-treat the English people.

8. But the English people must not break the laws of the Nyanibantang country; and when they are accused of breaking the laws, the chief shall send a true account of the matter to the nearest place where there is an English force, and the commander of such English force shall send for the English person, who shall be tried according to English law, and shall be punished if found guilty.

9. If the Nyanibantang people should take away the property of an English person, the chief of Nyanibantang shall do all he can to make the Nyanibantang people restore the property and pay the debt; and if English persons shall take away the property of the Nyanibantang people, or should not pay their just debts to the Nyanibantang people, the chief shall make known the fact to the commander of the English force nearest to the Nyanibantang country, or to the resident agent, if there is one; and the English commander or the resident agent, whichever it may be, shall do all he can to make the English persons restore the property and pay the debt.

10. The Queen of England may appoint an agent to visit Nyanibantang, or to reside there, in order to watch over the interests of the English people, and to see that this agreement is fulfilled; and such agent shall always receive honour and protection in the Nyanibantang country; and the Nyanibantang chief shall pay attention to what the agent says; and the person and property of the agent shall be sacred.

11. The Chief of Nyanibantang shall, within 48 hours of the date of this agreement, make a law for carrying the whole of it into effect, and shall proclaim that law; and the Chief of Nyanibantang shall put that law in force from that time for ever.

12. The Queen of England, out of friendship for the Chief of Nyanibantang, and because the Chief of Nyanibantang has made this agreement,

gives him the following articles, which the said Chief of Nyanibantang hereby acknowledges to have received, viz.,

15 muskets.
200 pounds of gunpowder.
10 pieces of blue bafts.
11 gallons of rum.
20 pounds tobacco.
One yard scarlet cloth.
One large loaf of sugar.
Half a pound of amber, No. 2, and
250 flints.

15. The Acting Governor and the Chief of Nyanibantang hereby agree that the foregoing agreement shall be subject to the sanction and ratification of Her Majesty the Queen of England.

And so we, the said acting Governor and the Chief of Nyanibantang, have made and signed this agreement, at M'Carthy's Island, this 31st day of December 1842: and it shall stand for ever, subject to the sanction of Her Majesty the Queen of England, as aforesaid.

(signed) *T. L. Ingram,*
Acting Governor for Her Majesty
the Queen.

Signature of *Sandebur.*

(signed) Chief of Nyanibantang.

Witnesses—

(signed) *P. J. Macdonald,*
Lieut. 3d W. I. Regt.

(signed) *Simon Pignard,*
Manager Liberated A. D. I. P.

Signatures of—

Abdoo Sallam.
Wally Cotto Sira.
Kemess Soo Tamba.
Wally Cotto Tamah.
Baba Long, Head Maraboo of Sandebur.

BARRA.

CESSION of Territory, 18 November 1850.—Confirmed, 20 March 1851.

CONVENTION made this 18th day of November, in the year of the Christian Era 1850, between His Excellency Richard Graves MacDonnell, Governor and Commander in Chief of the British Settlements in the River Gambia and their dependencies, for and on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, her heirs and successors, of the one part; and Dembar Sonko, King of Barra, for himself, his heirs and successors, Amodo Talli, Alcade of Jillifree, Era Sonko, Alcade of Berending, and Mahmoudi Sankoor, brother of the said Dembar Sonko, of the other part.

WHEREAS, on the 15th day of June, in the year of the Christian Era 1826, a Convention was made between his Honour, Kenneth Macaulay, Acting Governor of Sierra Leone and its dependencies, of the one part, and Brunay, King of Barra, and his chiefs and headmen, of the other part; and whereas, by the third Article of the said Convention, the sovereignty of the northern or right bank of the said River Gambia was ceded to His Majesty the King of Great Britain and Ireland, his heirs and successors, as

in the Convention is more particularly set forth; and whereas, by the said Convention, and also by the additional article to the said Convention, there was excepted from the territory, whereof the sovereignty had been ceded to His Majesty the King of Great Britain and Ireland as aforesaid, a piece of ground near Albreda, on the banks of the said River Gambia, which said piece of ground then supposed to be occupied by French subjects, and to extend 400 yards in breadth and 300 yards in depth, from the north bank,

App. No. 3.

bank of the said River Gambia. And whereas a Convention was made on the 5th day of January, in the year of the Christian Era 1832, between his Excellency George Rendell, on behalf of His Majesty the King of Great Britain, his heirs and successors, of the one part, and Brunay, King of Barra, his chiefs, and people, of the other part; and whereas, by the second Article of the said last-recited Convention, the sovereignty of the right bank of the River Gambia was confirmed to the King of Great Britain, his heirs and successors, with the exception of that portion which was then occupied by the French as the factory of Albreda; and whereas doubts have arisen as to the extent of ground which French subjects are entitled to occupy at Albreda; and whereas no provision has hitherto been made as to the right of sovereignty over any portion of the said hereinbefore-mentioned space of 400 yards by 300 yards, in the event of any portion of the said space not being occupied by French subjects, or being occupied by French subjects wrongfully. Now, therefore, this Convention witnesseth, that in consideration of his friendship for the Queen of Great Britain, her heirs and successors, and also in consideration of the sum of 5*l.* paid before the signing and delivery of these presents, the said Dembar Sonko, for himself, his heirs and successors, and the said Amodo Talli, the said Era Sonko, and Mahmoudi Sankoorah cede and quit claim to all right of sovereignty, and all right of property and claims whatsoever in and to any portion of the hereinbefore-mentioned space of 400 yards by 300 yards, and in all ground heretofore occupied or claimed by any French subjects or citizens, in or near to Albreda as aforesaid; and the said Dembar Sonko doth for

himself, his heirs and successors, absolutely cede and relinquish to the said Queen of England, her heirs and successors, all right and claim of sovereignty of himself the said Dembar Sonko, his heirs and successors, over the said reserved space of 400 yards by 300 yards in the said hereinbefore recited Conventions more particularly mentioned and described. Provided nevertheless that no just rights of French subjects or citizens, or of the French Government, in or to any portion of the said reserved space of 400 yards by 300, shall be in any manner ceded or diminished by this Convention, or any part thereof.

In witness whereof the above-mentioned parties to these presents have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

(signed) *Richard Graves MacDonnell*,
Governor. (L.S.)
Arabic signature (*King of Barra*) (L.S.)
Arabic signature (*Amodo Talli*). (L.S.)
Alcade of Jillifree.
Arabic signature (*Alcade of Berending*) (L.S.)
Arabic signature (*Mahmoudi Sankoorah*) (L.S.)
Brother of King of Barra.

Signed, sealed, and delivered in the presence of us, this 18th day of November 1850.

(signed) *T. Prendergast*, Captain,
3d. W. I. Regiment,
Commanding the Troops.
(signed) *Richard Pine*, Merchant of
Bathurst.
(signed) *Robert Mostyn*, Lieutenant,
3d. W. I. Regiment.
(signed) *P. H. Roe*, Staff Assistant
Surgeon.

To all to whom these presents shall come, I, Dembar Sonko, King of Barra, and I, Amodo Talli, Alcade of Jillifree, send Greeting:

WHEREAS, with the advice and consent of the chiefs and headmen of Barra, we have agreed respectively with Richard Graves MacDonnell, Governor and Commander in Chief of the British Settlements in the Gambia, and his successors, acting for and on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and Her heirs and successors, to convey, bargain and sell, give and grant, on the part of ourselves and our successors, and of the chiefs and headmen of the said kingdom of Barra, to the said Richard Graves Macdonnell, and his successors, for and to the sole use of Her said Majesty, Her heirs, successors, and assigns, all right, property, and title in or to the hereditaments and lands herein-after more particularly described; now therefore, in pursuance of the said Agreement, and in consideration of the sum of 100 dollars paid to me the above-mentioned Dembar Sonko, and of the further sum of 200 dollars paid to me the above-mentioned Amodo Talli, Alcade of Jillifree, the receipt of which several sums immediately before the sealing and delivery of these presents is hereby acknowledged, and in consideration of the further sum of 10*l.* sterling to be paid to us at or immediately after the signing and delivery of these presents, I, the said Dembar

Sonko, and the said Amodo Talli, do hereby convey, bargain and sell, give and grant to the said Richard Graves MacDonnell and his successors, all that piece of land immediately adjoining the western boundary of the French factory at Albreda, and bounded on the east (as shown in the Plan marked A hereunto annexed), by a line 400 yards in length,* and drawn north by south, through a point six toises west of the western extremity of the southern wall of the house formerly occupied by the French Resident of Albreda, and bounded on the west by a line† 400 yards in length, and drawn parallel to the aforesaid line, running north and south as hereinbefore more particularly set forth, and distant 1,000 yards from the said line so running as aforesaid north and south, and bounded on the north by a line‡ connecting the northern extremities of the eastern and western boundaries respectively, that is to say, of the northern extremities of the two parallel lines aforesaid, and bounded on the south by low-water mark, on the beach of the River Gambia,§ to have and to hold the said piece or parcel

° B C in Plan annexed. † D E in annexed Plan.
‡ D B in annexed Plan. § E F C in Plan annexed.

parcel of land, and the said hereditaments, with their appurtenances, to the use of Her Majesty the said Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, Her heirs, successors, and assigns, for ever; and we the said Dembar Sonko, and the said Amodo Talli, Alcade of Jillifree, for ourselves, our heirs, and successors, and on the part of the headmen and chiefs of Barra respectively, the parcels, lands, and hereditaments, with their appurtenances, hereby bargained and sold, given and granted, will for ever warrant and defend against all persons whomsoever.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and seals, this Eighteenth day of No-

vember, in the year of the Christian Era, One thousand eight hundred and fifty, at Government House, in the British settlements of Bathurst. App. No. 3.

Signature in Arabic, *King of Barra*. (L.S.)

Signature in Arabic, *Alcade of Jillifree*. (L.S.)

Signed, sealed, and delivered, in the presence of us, this Eighteenth day of November, One thousand eight hundred and fifty. -

(signed) *Richard Graves MacDonnell*,
Governor and Commander in Chief, and
several other Signatures.

COMBO.

CESSION of Territory, 26 December 1850.—Confirmed, 25 February 1851.

CONVENTION made at Jeswang, in the Kingdom of Combo, this 26th day of December, in the 1850th year of the Christian Era, between Richard Graves MacDonnell, Governor and Commander in Chief of the British Settlements in the Gambia and their Dependencies, for and on behalf of Her Majesty, the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, Her Heirs and Successors of the first part, Ansumarna Jarta, King of Combo, of the second part, Mardy Mariarma, Slatee of Yundum, and next Heir to the Crown of Combo, of the third part; Ansumarna Cesey (Alcade of Mandinary), Fody Ansumarna Munang, Majiboo Cesey, Bass Booroko, Moosa Channang, Fody Barcarry, Janka Fatima, Kasseo Koonkoong, Samba Deber, Ansumarna Jarta (Chief of Bedjulo), Laming Sinney (the King's eldest son), Chiefs of Combo, and Headmen of Baccon in the said Kingdom of Combo, of the fourth part.

WHEREAS the aforesaid contracting parties hereto have agreed for the considerations herein-after mentioned to make this Convention; and whereas the sovereignty of certain lands and territories in the kingdom of Combo were ceded to the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland by a Convention or deed in writing, dated 18th July 1840, and made between Henry Vere Huntley, then Lieutenant Governor of the British Settlements in the River Gambia, and Soulong Jartar, King of Combo, and whereas the fee simple and property in certain of the lands in the neighbourhood of Baccon aforesaid was conveyed to the use of Her said Majesty by an Indenture, bearing date the 24th day of July, in the year 1840, and made between Mujabo Seesee and Amadee Bangle, both of Baccon, of the first part, and the said Henry Vere Huntley of the second part; and whereas doubts have arisen as to the extent of territory granted to Her said Majesty by the said Convention, and by the said Indenture; and whereas the several parties to this Convention being desirous of terminating all such doubts, and defining more accurately the ground and territory intended to be ceded to Her said Majesty, appointed Commissioners on the part of Her said Majesty, Daniel Robertson, Esq., Colonial Secretary; William Bage, Esq., Colonel, Engineers; and Thomas Kehoe, staff surgeon, 2d class; and on the part of the King of Combo and the people of Combo, John James Staples Finden, Esq., Major Commanding the Royal Gambia Militia; Majabo Cesey, Ansumarna Cesey (Alcade of Mandinary), Fody Ansumarna Munang, and the said Commissioners proceeded on the 26th of the present month to view the ground and territory hereby intended to be ceded as aforesaid, and did mark out and designate accurately the said ground and territory. Now, therefore, it is agreed between the several parties to this Convention;

first, that in lieu of and instead of any ground heretofore ceded by the Convention and by the Indenture hereinbefore recited, the absolute sovereignty and entire property, and the fee simple of the ground and territory marked out by the Commissioners aforesaid, shall be hereby given, granted, and ceded to Her said Majesty, Her heirs and successors for ever, saving and excepting any right of property acquired by any parties in any portion of the said ground or territory previous to the signing of this Convention.

2dly. That the said Richard Graves MacDonnell, or the officer administering the Government of the British Settlements in the Gambia shall appoint one or more competent persons to make a map of the said ground and territory hereby intended to be given, granted, and ceded, as aforesaid, and shall cause proper land-marks to be fixed on the said ground the better to define its limits, and shall give to the said Ansumarna Jartar copies of any maps so made as aforesaid, and the said land-marks so erected as aforesaid shall be on all occasions referred to for the purpose of determining all disputes which may arise in reference to the said ground or territory hereby intended to be ceded as aforesaid.

3dly. That the said Richard Graves MacDonnell, or the officer administering the Government for the time being of the said British Settlements in the Gambia, may at any time after the signing of this Convention make, or cause to be made, a road, not exceeding 20 yards in breadth, from the ferry at Sarah, opposite the island of St. Mary's, to any part of the said ground or territory hereby intended to be ceded as aforesaid; provided that the said road shall not encroach on any dwelling-house erected in any part of the Combo territory previous to the signing of this Convention.

4thly. That in consideration of the cession of the ground and territory hereby intended to be ceded,

App. No. 3. ceded, the said Richard Graves MacDonnell shall, on behalf of Her said Majesty, cause to be paid to the said Ansumarna Jarta and the other owners of the ground hereby ceded, a sum of Thirty pounds sterling British money, and merchandise to the value of Ten pounds more.

5thly. That as a further compensation to the said Ansumarna Jarta, his heirs and successors, an annual custom of Ten pounds sterling shall be paid on the 5th day of January in every year to the said Ansumarna Jarta, or the King of Combo for the time being. And a further sum of Ten pounds sterling shall, on the fifth day of January in every year, be paid to the headmen of Baccon, the said last mentioned sum of Ten pounds to be paid to such person or persons as may be duly authorised by the said headmen of Baccon to receive the same.

6thly. That all customs or rents due to the said Ansumarna Jarta, his heirs or successors, for any land or other property in the ground hereby intended to be ceded, are hereby given, granted,

and confirmed to Her said Majesty, Her heirs and successors, and hereby made payable to the officer administering the Government of the said British Settlements in the Gambia, and that the said officer administering the said Government for the time being, shall pay, or cause to be paid to the said Ansumarna Jarta, his heirs and successors, in lieu of all such rents and customs payable as aforesaid, at the date of the signing of this Convention, an annual sum of Five pounds sterling.

Given under our hands and seals, at the place and date above written.

(signed) *Richard Graves MacDonnell*,
Governor and Commander in Chief.

(signed) *Ansumarna Jarta*, his × mark,
King of Combo.

(signed) *Mardy Mariarma*, his × mark,
Slattee of Yundum.

And several other chiefs and witnesses.

COMBO.

Cession of Territory, 24 May 1853.—Confirmed 10 December 1853.

CONVENTION between His Excellency Luke Smyth O'Connor, Esq., Lieutenant Colonel in Her Majesty's Army, Governor, Commander in Chief, and Vice Admiral of Her Majesty's Settlement upon the River Gambia and its Dependencies, Commanding the British Forces on the Western Coast of Africa, and the King Salatti, and the Chiefs of Combo.

WHEREAS disturbances have occurred in the said kingdom of Combo, and continued therein for several years by reason of which the said kingdom, as well as Her Majesty's said settlement have sustained much injury, and a portion of the said kingdom has been withdrawn from the allegiance of the said king.

And whereas the said king has offered to cede to Her Majesty the Queen of England that portion of his said kingdom of Combo from the mouth of Sabijee Creek in a straight line to a point situated one mile south of Sabijee, and extending to a point situated on the seashore two miles north of the town of Bijulo, and bounded on the other sides by the sea, in consideration of his receiving the aid of the Governor of the said settlement to effect on his behalf a termination of those disturbances at Sabijee.

It is agreed upon as follows:—

1st. The King of Combo shall upon a day to be fixed and appointed for that purpose by the said Governor, cede and deliver up to the said Governor, or his accredited agent, for and on behalf of the Queen of England, the aforesaid portion of his territory to hold to Her said Majesty, Her heirs and successors, for ever.

2d. The peace and amity heretofore existing

between the King of Combo and Her said Majesty, and the free intercourse between the inhabitants of the said kingdom of Combo and of Her said Majesty's settlements shall be continued.

3d. The king of Combo agrees to afford at all times to the Governor of Her Majesty's Settlements, his aid and assistance to secure to Her said Majesty the peaceable occupation of the territory to be ceded as aforesaid.

4th. In consideration of the above, the said Governor undertakes to afford his aid to the said King of Combo in bringing the aforesaid disputes and disturbances to a speedy termination.

In witness whereof the aforesaid several parties have hereunto affixed their seals this 24th day of May in the year 1853, and the 16th year of the reign of Her said Majesty Queen Victoria.

(signed) *L. Smyth O'Connor*,
Lieut. Colonel, Governor,
Commander in Chief. (L. S.)

(signed) *Sulong Jarta*, his + mark,
King of Combo. (L. S.)

And several other chiefs and witnesses.

COMBO, BOORFOOT, AND GOUNJOUR.

ESTABLISHMENT of Peace between them, 15 April 1856.—Confirmed 16 May 1856.

CONVENTION made the 15th day of April 1856, between Lieutenant Colonel Luke Smyth O'Connor, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Governor, and Commander in Chief of Her Majesty's Settlements on the River Gambia, &c. &c. &c., and the undermentioned Chiefs of the Kingdom of Upper and Lower Combo.

At a Convention held at Bathurst on the 15th day of April in the year of our Lord 1856, between the said Governor and the Kings and Chiefs of Upper and Lower Combo, of Boorfoot, and Gounjour, it was agreed that inasmuch as war and disturbance had for some time past harassed the several towns hereinbefore mentioned, with their dependencies, and caused much damage to the trade and social welfare of the people, the parties hereinbefore mentioned, on behalf of themselves and the several towns which they represent, hereby agree, and mutually promise, in presence and by the sanction of the said Governor, and also in the presence and at the request of Damba Souko, King of Barra, and of Amaroo Talli, Alcade of Jillifree, and Era Camba, Alcade of Beriending, both in the Kingdom of Barra, to maintain henceforth peace and amity towards each other, and that they will jointly and severally combine together to main-

tain peace, and to compel any one or more of the said towns to observe strictly this Convention to the utmost of their ability.

(signed) *Luke Smyth O'Connor,*
Colonel, Governor.

Here follow the signatures of 14 Chiefs in Arabic.

Witnesses.

D. Robertson, Colonial Secretary.
A. B. Tenton, Queen's Advocate.
M. Souisson Levey, Collector of Customs.
Thomas Chown, High Sheriff.
Richard Pine, Clerk of Council.
Wm. B. Robinson, Captain 3d W. I. Regt.
I. I. S. Finder, Lieut. Colonel R. G. M.
P. H. Monsarrat, Colonial and Garrison Chaplain.

BARRA, AND VARIOUS SONNINKEE TOWNS.

ESTABLISHMENT of Peace between them, 24 April 1856.—Confirmed 21 July 1856.

CONVENTION made this 24th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1856 (in the presence of and with the full approbation, sanction, and approval of his Excellency Daniel Robertson, Acting Governor and Commander in Chief in and over Her Majesty's Settlements in the River Gambia), between Mansa Colli, King of Mandawar, Mahmadoon Balton, Suma thereof, Amarra N'Yarra, Suma of Birkama, Laming Bojang, Baccary Bojang, Booraima Sanang, Mahmadi Bojang, Amaro Chang Bojang, Farley Jata Bojang, Laming Banna Bojang, Madit Banna Bojang, Janco Jammi Bojang, Mahmadi Touré, all Headmen of Birkama and Baccary Bojang, Suma of Perang, and Laming Bojang, Headmen of the same place.

WHEREAS, on the 15th day of April instant, a treaty of peace and amity was entered into in the presence of the governor of the said settlements between the representatives of the several towns of Jambour, Gunjoure, Boorfoot, Sabbagee Bijello, Sanang, Baccon, Mandinari Katong, all towns in the kingdom of Combo, in the presence also of the King of Barra, whereby the said towns bound and engaged themselves to the utmost of their power to preserve and maintain peace in the kingdoms of Upper and Lower Combo, between which discord had for a long time existed; and whereas the said towns of Mandawar, Birkama, and Perang are anxious and desirous on their parts to enter into a Convention to the like effect; Now, therefore, the said Mansa Colli, King of Mandawar, Mahmadoon Balton, Suma thereof, Amarra N'Yarra, Suma of Birkama, Laming Bojang, Baccary Bojang, Booraima Sanang, Mahmadi Bojang, Amaro Cham Bojang, Farley Jata Bojang, Laming Banna Bojang, Madit

Banna Bojang, Janco Jammi Bojang, Mahmadi Touré, all headmen of Birkama, and Baccary Bojang, Suma of Perang, and Laming Bojang, headmen of the same place, representatives of the towns aforesaid, do hereby promise and agree in the presence, with the sanction and approval, as well of the said acting governor, as of the said King of Barra, testified by their signing respectively this Convention, not only to abstain from all hostilities, but jointly and severally to the utmost of their power and ability to promote, maintain, and preserve peace in the kingdoms aforesaid.

(signed) *Mansa Colli,* King of Mandawar.
Mahmadoon Balton, Headman of same.
Amarra N'Yarra, Suma of Birkama.
And several other chiefs and witnesses.

BADDIBOO.

Peace, and Reference of future Disputes to Governor of the Gambia.

TREATY (26 February 1861).—Confirmed 13 April 1861.

BETWEEN His Excellency George A. K. D'Arcy, Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Colony of Bathurst, in the River Gambia and its Dependencies of the same, for and on behalf of Her Majesty Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c. &c., and his Majesty the King of Baddiboo.

1. THERE shall be peace between the subjects of the Queen of England and the subjects of the said King of Baddiboo, and should any difference or dispute accidentally arise between the said King or chief and any other chief in his dominions, it shall be referred to the Governor of Bathurst, and his decision hereon shall be final and binding upon all parties concerned.

2. All complaints against British subjects must be made to Her Majesty's agent, if there be one, or to the Governor of Bathurst; in either case accompanied by sufficient proof, in order that justice may be impartially done between all parties.

3. That the King of Baddiboo pays at once to the Governor of Bathurst 100 l. sterling, or the value thereof in ground nuts, to Mr. Chown, merchant, at Bathurst.

4. That the King pays at once to the Governor of Bathurst 400 head of cattle, and 15,000 trade measures of nuts.

5. That the King of Baddiboo leaves in the Governor's charge, as a material guarantee for the faithful execution of this treaty, two or more of his most influential men; viz., the King's uncle, Sumar.

The Chief of Indear.

Signed and sealed on board Her Majesty's ship "Torch," at Suwarra, Cunda Creek, this 26th day of February, in the year of our Lord 1861, and of Her Majesty's reign the 25th.

On the part of British,

(signed) *W. Edmonstone*, Commodore.
Stephen J. Hill,
Governor of Sierra Leone.
And several other signatures.

On the part of Baddiboo,

Jocardos, his + mark.

TRADE TREATY (August 1861).—Confirmed 5 December 1861.

PREAMBLE.—Referring to a Treaty of Peace under date the 26th of February 1861, between the Queen of Great Britain and the King of Baddiboo, it is severally agreed by Colonel d'Arcy, Governor of the Gambia, on the part of Her Majesty, and his Majesty the King of Baddiboo, that on the Hostages being restored to the King of Baddiboo, his Majesty agrees to the following Terms:

WHEREAS the traders and agents of the merchants residing in Her Majesty's Settlements on the River Gambia carry on trade and mercantile intercourse with the inhabitants of the kingdom of Baddiboo, thereby increasing the benefit and advantage of trade both to the said settlements and kingdom; and whereas for the future increase of those benefits it is expedient that all due protection should be afforded to those traders and agents, it is hereby agreed by the contracting parties aforesaid:

1. That the King of Baddiboo shall receive every New Year's Day, 600 dollars from the Governor of the Gambia in lieu of all customs and charges on British and French traders, excepting on the 1st of January 1862, when he shall receive 300 dollars, the current year being half expired.

2. That all vessels hoisting the British or French flag appearing in Baddiboo waters, on producing a receipt from the Colonial Secretary, be considered free and safe to trade in the kingdom of Baddiboo.

3. That all such traders and agents shall, when trading in the said kingdom, conduct themselves in a peaceable and orderly manner, and shall not engage themselves with any acts or movements

within the said kingdom by which the King may sustain loss or injury.

4. That in case any trader or agent who shall have produced the receipt aforesaid shall be robbed or plundered by the King, or any of his subjects or other persons on the King's ground, it shall be lawful for the Governor of the Gambia to indemnify such trader or agent to such extent as his Excellency the Governor shall think just and equitable from the Customs yearly to be paid under this Treaty.

5. In consideration whereof his Majesty the King of Baddiboo agrees, and faithfully promises:—First, to protect the lives and property of all such traders and agents, and to secure them against loss or damage of any kind whatsoever while trading as aforesaid in his dominions: Secondly, that in the event of the misconduct or death of any such trader or agent, the goods in his possession shall not thereupon be seized and sold for the benefit of the King but shall be protected until the proper owner thereof be found, and shall prove his title thereto.

6. And it is agreed that no persons of whatever colour, or wherever born, shall be taken out of the Baddiboo country as slaves, and no persons in

in the Baddiboo country shall be in any way concerned in seizing, keeping, carrying, or sending away any persons, for the purpose of being taken out of the Baddiboo country as slaves, and the King of Baddiboo will punish severely all who break this law.

7. English and French people may freely come into the country of Baddiboo, and may stay in it or pass through it, and they shall be treated as friends while in it, and shall receive any supplies there as they may require and pay for, and shall not be harmed nor troubled on that account, and they may leave the country when they please.

8. The peace and amity heretofore existing between the King of Baddiboo and Her Majesty the Queen of England, and the free intercourse between the inhabitants of the said kingdom of Baddiboo and of Her said Majesty's settlements, shall be continued.

9. That all subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, and all vessels under the British or French flag, which shall come to the kingdom of Baddiboo and its dependencies, for the purposes of lawful commerce, shall receive good faith and protection from the King and chiefs of Baddiboo, who shall render every assistance for lawful purpose, and shall not in any manner molest or hinder the said subjects in the pursuit of their lawful trade.

10. In case of any vessel bearing the British or French flag, or any subject of the Queen of Great Britain being shipwrecked, or his ship burnt in the waters adjacent to the kingdom of Baddiboo, or its dependencies, that the King and

chiefs of Baddiboo shall yield them every protection in their power, and shall use every endeavour to communicate intelligence of such shipwreck or loss to the British resident or agent at the nearest English port, or to the Governor of Her Britannic Majesty's settlements on the River Gambia

11. Should any dispute or difference arise between the European traders and the subjects of the King of Baddiboo, it must be referred to the Governor of the Gambia, and in all cases the evidences must accompany the complainants, in order that the Governor may administer justice impartially between the contending parties.

12. That in the full moon of December, the King of Baddiboo, accompanied by the Chief of Jocardo, pays the Governor of the Gambia a visit at Bathurst, the better to cement the friendship between the Kings of Barra and Baddiboo, the Governor of the Gambia and the Chief of Jocardo; on this occasion the Queen of England will order the Governor of the Gambia to bestow fitting and proper presents on these Kings and Chief.

13. That the King of Baddiboo and his head men do severally sign these articles on the holy book the Koran, before the hostages Sumar and the Chief of Indear are set free.

(signed) *King of Baddiboo.*
Jong Banna.
Sargo Seera.
Barra Sambo.
Booran Banna.
Colly Soontoo.

THE MARABOUT CHIEF MABA, and the KING OF THE SONNINKAS and the SUMAR OF ESSOW.

ESTABLISHMENT of Peace between them.

By a Convention made at Berinding this 24th day of February 1863, between the Marabout Chief Maba, on the one part, and Bunto-Gamey, the elected King of the Soninkees, and Sumar of Essow, on the other part, through the mediation of his Excellency Colonel d'Arcy, Governor of the Gambia.

1. THAT in consideration of the great friendship and alliance which has existed for so many years between the British Government and the belligerents, the Chief Maba engages to abstain from all acts of invasion and aggression in the kingdom of Barra; and that he will use his influence without delay to destroy and burn all Marabout stockades erected in the said kingdom other than what is required for the protection of the town.

2. On the part of Bunto-Gamey, the elected King, and the Sumar of Essow, it is agreed that the Marabout captives taken lately at Jillifree be forthwith returned to their friends and relations, that the Soninkees will abstain in future from taxing cattle passing through the country for sale at Bathurst, and from all cattle lifting; and that all stockades other than the stockade round Essow and Boniado be forthwith burnt and destroyed, in the presence of the Governor and Mr. Primet, who is appointed by the Governor to see the treaty carried out in all its integrity by Maba, at Badiboo.

3. That the clauses in the Treaty of March 1861, made with the late King of Badiboo, are

to be in force with reference to all disputes between the traders and the people of the country, and that Maba and his head men will protect the trade so advantageous to both peoples, in the same manner as the Governor of the Gambia protects the subjects of Maba on their arrival in the town of Bathurst, for purposes of legitimate trade.

4. And the elected King and the Sumar of Essow hold themselves also engaged to protect the property of all traders, European and native, who find it convenient in their honourable vocation to pass through Buniado and Essow, on their road to the port of Bathurst.

(signed) *Maba.*
Sumar, his x Mark.

Witnesses to signature:—

(signed) *C. Beresford Primet, Major,*
Royal Gambia Militia
Artillery.
John Day, Interpreter.
William the Warrior, Inter-
Interpreter.
J. B. Campbell, Gaoler.

App. No. 3.

GOONJOUR, COMBO, AND VARIOUS TOWNS.

ESTABLISHMENT of Peace amongst them, subject to Arbitration of future Disputes by Governor of the Gambia.

TREATY (7th February 1864.)

BETWEEN Commodore Arthur Parry Eardley Wilmot, C.B., &c., Commanding Her Majesty's Squadron on the West Coast of Africa, in the name of the Queen of England, on the one part, and of Fodey Cabba, the High Priest of Goonjour, on the other, in conjunction with the Sonninkee King of Combo, and the Head Men of the Soninke Towns of Yundum, Beercannah and Mand-war, dated at Goonjour this Seventh day of February 1864.

WHEREAS the late war has had a most prejudicial effect upon the trade and prosperity of the country; and as peace has been secured by the mediation of the representative of the Queen of England, residing at Bathurst, it is agreed, and we do hereby agree, that for the future all differences shall be referred to the Governor of the Gambia, who will in council with his head men award judgment under Sabbajee-by-Tree; and if any parties in the neighbourhood of British territory, fire guns, and commit acts of hostility and depredation without first referring their disputes for his Excellency's arbitration, they will be accounted as enemies to the Queen of England as well as to their country, and be dealt with accordingly.

Chiefs and others who become the means by their improper conduct of reducing a beautiful district, at present full of corn, cattle, ground-nuts, and other valuable produce, to fire, sword, pestilence and famine, will be held accountable for their actions to the Government of England, and those allies of the Queen who desire her friendship, as well as the peace and prosperity of their own country.

We, therefore, whose names are attached hereto, do engage ourselves most solemnly in the name of our respective Governments, from henceforth to keep this Treaty sacred and inviolate, and to live on friendly terms with each other and all the people around.

Should this Treaty be broken by any of the chiefs that have this day signed it in the name of

their respective countries, or by their war people, it shall be lawful, and permission is given accordingly, for the soldiers and others of the British Government to enter the territory of the refractory party, and compel them to observe the engagement contained in it.

(signed) *A. P. Eardley Wilmot*, Commodore.

(") *E. Rogers*, Lieut. 3rd West India Regt., for the Governor of the Gambia.

{ " } ——— &c.
{ " } ——— &c.
{ " } ——— &c.
{ " } ——— &c.

Signature of Alcade of Beerkannah, &c.

(signed) ——— &c.

King of Yundum's brother, &c.

King of Yundum, his + mark.

Witness, *E. Rogers*, Lieut. 3rd West India Regiment.

Witnesses;—

Samuel W. Blackall, Governor of Sierra Leone.

H. D. Waly, Commander H.M.S. "Rattlesnake."

John Lyon, Paymaster, "Rattlesnake."

H. B. Robinson, Secretary to the Commodore.

C. F. Stubbs, Manager British Combo.

Note.—March 1865. This Treaty has not yet been confirmed.

GOLD COAST TREATIES.

ASHANTEE.

7 September 1817.

TREATY made and entered into by Thomas Edward Bowdich, Esq., in the name of the Governor and Council at Cape Coast Castle on the Gold Coast of Africa, and on behalf of the British Government, with Saï Tootoo Quamina, King of Ashantee, and its Dependencies, and Boitinnce Quama, King of Dwabin and its Dependencies. [Abrogated by subsequent War.]

1. THERE shall be perpetual peace and harmony between the British subjects in this country and the subjects of the Kings of Ashantee and Dwabin.

2. The same shall exist between the subjects of the Kings of Ashantee and Dwabin, and all nations of Africa residing under the protection of the Company's forts and settlements on the Gold Coast; and it is hereby agreed, that there are no palavers now existing, and that neither party has any claim upon the other.

3. The King of Ashantee guarantees the security of the people of Cape Coast from the hostilities threatened by the people of Elmina.

4. In order to avert the horrors of war, it is agreed, that in any case of aggression on the part of the natives under British protection, the kings shall complain thereof to the Governor in Chief to obtain redress, and that they will in no instance resort to hostilities, even against the other towns of the Fantee territory, without endeavouring as much as possible to effect an amicable arrangement, affording the Governor the opportunity of propitiating it, as far as he may with discretion.

5. The King of Ashantee agrees to permit a British officer to reside constantly at his capital, for the purpose of instituting and preserving a regular communication with the Governor in Chief at Cape Coast Castle.

6. The Kings of Ashantee and Dwabin pledge themselves to countenance, promote, and encourage the trade of their subjects with Cape Coast Castle and its dependencies to the extent of their power.

7. The Governors of the respective forts shall at all times afford every protection in their power to the persons and property of the people of Ashantee and Dwabin who may resort to the water side.

8. The Governor in Chief reserves to himself the right of punishing any subject of Ashantee or Dwabin guilty of secondary offences; but in case of any crime of magnitude, he will send the offender to the kings to be dealt with according to the laws of his country.

9. The kings agree to commit their children to the care of the Governor in Chief for education at Cape Coast Castle, in the full confidence of the good intentions of the British Government, and of the benefits to be derived therefrom.

10. The kings promise to direct diligent inquiries to be made respecting the officers attached to the mission of Major John Peddie and Captain Thomas Campbell; and to influence and oblige the neighbouring kingdoms and their tributaries to befriend them as the subjects of the British Government.

Signed and sealed at Coomassie, this Seventh day of September, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and seventeen.

The mark of Saï Tootoo Quamina × (L.S.)

The mark of Boitinnce Quama × (L.S.)

Thomas Edward Bowdich (L.S.)

In the presence of

William Hutchinson, Resident.

Henry Tedlie, Assistant Surgeon.

Their marks.

| | | |
|---|-------------------|--|
| × | Apokoo, | } Deputed from the General Assembly of Caboccers and Captains to swear with the King. |
| × | Odomata, | |
| × | Nabbra, | |
| × | Ashantee, | |
| × | Kabra Saphoo, | } Linguists to the King of Dwabin. |
| × | Quamina Saphoo, | |
| × | Quashee Apantree, | Accra Linguist. |
| × | Quashee Tom, | } Cape Coast Lin- guists. |
| × | Quamina Quatchee, | |

ASHANTEE.

TERMS upon which Peace will be granted to the King of Ashantee. [Not adopted.]

10 December 1827.

1. THAT there shall be a perpetual peace between the subjects of His Britannic Majesty and the Ashantee nation.

2. That in like manner peace shall exist in all time coming between the subjects of the King of Ashantee and those of Aggeri, King of Cape Coast, Adookoo, King of Fantee, and Fantee Chiefs; Amonoo, King of Annamaboe; Chibloo, King of Dinkara; Owosso Oko, King of Tufule; Annimini, King of Wassaw; the Chiefs of Adjumaceon, and Essacooma; the Danish Settlement of Christianborg Castle, British Accra, and all nations in alliance with His Britannic Majesty's subjects in this country.

3. That the King of Ashantee do renounce for himself, his heirs and successors for ever, all and every right to collect tribute (as a token of dependency) from any of the aforesaid nations in 0.39.

alliance with Great Britain; and that he do acknowledge each and all of these States to be free and independent.

4. That the King of Ashantee do engage to place in the Castle of Cape Coast a sum of money equal to 4,000 ounces of gold, there to be kept as a security for his preserving inviolate the provisions of a Treaty of Peace to be founded on these articles, by a breach of which Treaty on his part the aforesaid sum of money will be forfeited.

5. To prevent as much as possible any future war, it is agreed that in case of any of the parties subscribing to these articles committing an act of aggression, and complaint being made thereof to the Governor in Chief of His Britannic Majesty's possessions on this coast (or in the absence of the said Governor from Cape Coast, to the Commandant of Cape Coast Castle for the time being, as his

App. No. 3. his representative), any satisfaction which the circumstances of the case may require, will be adjudged to the aggrieved party by the said Governor in Chief or his representative; who will also call to his assistance two or more of the adjacent kings or chiefs as a council.

6. If any of the allied kings or chiefs shall be the aggressor or aggressors as aforesaid, and if such aggressor or aggressors shall refuse to abide by the decision of the Governor, or his representative, with the chiefs assembled with him in council; in that case he or they will no longer be considered as of the confederacy, and must arrange his or their disputes as they best can.

7. In the event of the Ashantees becoming the aggressors, and refusing to abide by the decision of the Governor (or his representative) and council aforesaid, then the sum of money lodged in Cape Coast Castle, for the purpose named in the 4th Article of these terms shall be forfeited for ever, and the said sum of money may, if it be deemed expedient, be expended in the purchase of arms, ammunition, and other warlike stores, for the purpose of carrying on war against the King of Ashantee and his people.

8. The King of Ashantee must signify his assent to the terms now proposed on or before January next, and he must lodge the security Cape Coast Castle, 10 December 1827.

required by the 4th Article on or before the same day.

9. The King of Ashantee must, as a further security, send to Cape Coast Castle two of the royal family of Ashantee, named Osey Cudjee and Apookoo, who are to remain in the said Castle of Cape Coast for the space of four years as hostages. They must be sent to Cape Coast on or before the 12th day of January next.

10. The Allies from the Leeward coast, namely, the Dutch and Danish Accras, the Queen of Akim, the King of Akimboo, the King of Aquapim, &c. &c., having neither arrived themselves, nor sent persons to represent them, when these Articles were agreed to in full assembly, although intelligence has been received that they are on the way to Cape Coast; Be it provided, and it is hereby provided, that although the names of the above Allies are not included with those of the other Allies in the 2d Article of these terms; yet if they or any of them shall signify their concurrence with and assent to these terms and proposals before the return of the messengers from Coomassie, then the party or parties so signifying their concurrence and assent shall be included in and entitled to all the benefits of the Treaty in the same manner as if he or they had been present when the same was agreed upon.

ASHANTEE AND FANTEE CHIEFS.

TREATY of PEACE, 27 April 1831. [Now in force.]

WE, the undersigned, namely:

The Governor of Cape Coast Castle and British Settlements, on the part of his Majesty the King of England; the Princess "Akianvah," and the Chief "Quagua," on the part of the King of Ashantee, "Aggery," King of Cape Coast "Adookoo," King of Fantee, "Amonoo," King of Annamaboe, "Chibboe," King of Dinkara, "Ossoo Okoo," King of Tufel, "Animinee," King of Wassaw, "Chibboo," King of Assin, the Chiefs of "Adjumacon" and "Essacoomah," and the other chiefs in alliance with the King of Great Britain, whose names are hereunto appended, do consent to, and hereby ratify the following Treaty of Peace and of free commerce between ourselves and such other chiefs as may hereafter adhere to it.

1. The King of Ashantee having deposited in Cape Coast Castle, in the presence of the above-mentioned parties, the sum of 600 ounces of gold, and having delivered into the hands of the Governor two young men of the royal family of Ashantee, named "Ossor Ansah," and "Ossoo In Quantamissah," as security that he will keep peace with the said parties in all time coming, peace is hereby declared betwixt the said King of Ashantee and all and each of the parties aforesaid, to continue in all time coming. The above securities shall remain in Cape Coast Castle for the space of six years from this date.

2. In order to prevent all quarrels in future which might lead to the infraction of this Treaty of Peace, we, the parties aforesaid, have agreed to the following rules and regulations for the better protection of lawful commerce.

The paths shall be perfectly open, and free to all persons engaged in lawful traffic; and persons molesting them in any way whatever, or forcing them to purchase at any particular market, or influencing them by any unfair means whatever, shall be declared guilty of infringing this Treaty, and be liable to the severest punishment.

Panyarring, denouncing, and swearing on or by any person or thing whatever, are hereby strictly forbidden, and all persons infringing this rule shall be rigorously punished; and no master or chief shall be answerable for the crimes of his servants, unless done by his orders or consent, or when under his control.

As the King of Ashantee has renounced all right or title to any tribute or homage from the Kings of Dinkara, Assin, and others formerly his subjects, so, on the other hands, these parties are strictly prohibited from insulting, by improper speaking or in any other way, their former master, such conduct being calculated to produce quarrels and wars.

All "palavers" are to be decided in the manner mentioned in the terms and conditions of peace already agreed to by the parties to this treaty.

Signed in the Great Hall of Cape Coast Castle this 27th day of April 1831, by the parties to this Treaty, and sealed with the great seal of the Colony in their presence.

(signed) *Geo. Maclean*, Governor.

Their marks.

| | |
|---|--|
| × | <i>Akianvah</i> , Princess of Ashantee. |
| × | <i>Quagua</i> , Chief of Ashantee. |
| × | <i>Aggery</i> , King of Cape Coast. |
| × | <i>Adookoo</i> , King of Fantee. |
| × | <i>Amonoo</i> , King of Annamaboe. |
| × | <i>Abookoo</i> , Chief of Acomfee. |
| × | <i>Ottoo</i> , Chief of Abrah. |
| × | <i>Chibboo</i> , King of Assin. |
| × | <i>Cudjoe Chibboo</i> , King of Dinkara. |
| × | <i>Gebel</i> , Assin Chief. |
| × | <i>Osso Okoo</i> , King of Tufel. |
| × | <i>Apollonia</i> , Chiefs. |
| × | <i>Akinnie</i> , Chief of Agah. |

FANTEE CHIEFS.

Bond, 6 March 1844.

WHEREAS power and jurisdiction have been exercised for and on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, within divers countries and places adjacent to Her Majesty's forts and settlements on the Gold Coast; we, chiefs of countries and places so referred to, adjacent to the said forts and settlements, do hereby acknowledge that power and jurisdiction, and declare that the first objects of law are the protection of individuals and of property.

2. Human sacrifices, and other barbarous customs, such as panyaring, are abominations, and contrary to law.

3. Murders, robberies, and other crimes and offences, will be tried and inquired of before the Queen's judicial officers and the chiefs of the district, moulding the customs of the country to the general principles of British law.

Done at Cape Coast Castle before his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, on this 6th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1844.

Their marks.

× *Cudjoe Chibboe*, King of Denkira.
 × *Quashie Ottoo*, Chief of Abrah.
 × *Chibboe Coomah*, Chief of Assin.
 × *Gebre*, Second Chief of Assin.
 × *Quashie Ankah*, Chief of Donadie.
 × *Awoossie*, Chief of Domonassie.

(signed) *Quashie Ankah*.× *Amokoo*, Chief of Annamahoe.× *Joe Aggery*, Chief of Cape Coast.

Witness my seal on the 6th day of March 1844, and the 7th year of Her Majesty's reign.

(signed) *H. W. Hill*, Lieutenant Governor. (L.S.)

Witnesses, and done in the presence of—

(signed) *George Maclean*, J. P. and Assessor. (S.)

F. Pogson, Lieut., 1st W. I. Regiment, Commanding H. M. Troops. (S.)

S. Bannerman, Adjutant of Militia and Police. (S.)

KING OF DAHOMEY.

8 March 1847.

WILLIAM WINNIETT, Esq., Commander in Her Majesty's Royal Navy, and Lieutenant Governor of the Forts and Settlements on the Gold Coast, on the part of Her Majesty Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty "Guzzu," King of the Kingdom of Dahomey, in Africa, on the part of himself, his heirs and successors, have agreed upon the following Articles and Conditions:—

1. It is agreed, and the two contracting parties hereby covenant and agree that there shall be a true friendship, reciprocity, and good understanding between Her Most Gracious Majesty Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty "Guzzu" King of the Kingdom of Dahomey, in Africa, and their heirs and successors, and that the same be so sincerely preserved and cultivated, that neither party do, under any colour whatever, endeavour to attempt anything to the destruction or detriment of the other, or yield any aid or assistance to those who attempt the same: on the contrary, their said Majesties shall be obliged each to promote the advantage, honour, and interest of the other, whenever and wherever it may be done.

2. There shall be to the subjects of Her Most Gracious Majesty Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, a free liberty of commerce, and they shall have liberty to come with their ships and cargoes to all places, ports, and rivers in the dominions of His Majesty Guzzu, King of Dahomey, and shall enter into the same, and reside and remain in any part of the said dominions; also to hire and occupy any houses or warehouses for the purposes of their commerce, and shall always enjoy the most complete protection and security from His Majesty Guzzu, King of Dahomey.

8. Whereas hitherto British merchants residing in the different ports of the coast in the dominions of His Majesty Guzzu, King of Dahomey, for the purpose of carrying on legitimate commerce, have experienced much inconvenience from the threats of other foreigners residing therein, to burn their factories and injure persons: it is therefore agreed between the two contracting parties, that His Majesty

Guzzu, King of Dahomey, his heirs and successors, shall give these British subjects his special protection, to be clearly indicated to all the world, both by granting permission to the said British subjects to hoist a flag of the kingdom of Dahomey in concert with the flag of England, on their respective factories, and by issuing a proclamation to His Majesty's subjects, and all foreigners residing within his dominions, not to molest or interfere with or threaten the lives of British subjects, on pain of severe punishment, and incurring His Majesty's severe displeasure.

4. The several stipulations and conditions of the present Treaty shall begin to have effect from the date of Her Britannic Majesty's ratification thereof, after it shall have received the signature of His Majesty, King of Dahomey.

In witness whereof, we, the undersigned, have signed the present Treaty with our hands on the dates herein set forth, and have caused our seals to be set thereto.

Done at Cape Coast Castle, this eighth day of March, in the year of our Lord, One thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.

Signed, sealed, and delivered in the presence of—

William Winniett, Commander Royal Navy, Lieutenant Governor, Gold Coast. (L.S.)

(signed) *Thomas Hutton*, J. P., Cape Coast.
Francis Swanzy, J. P., Cape Coast.

Signed, sealed, and delivered, in the presence of—

Guzzu, his × mark, King of Dahomey. (L.S.)
 (signed) *Archd. R. Ridgway*, M. B.
Thomas Birch Freeman.

At Ibomey, this 5th day of April 1847.

FANTEE CHIEFS.

THE Agreement called the Poll-Tax Ordinance.

19 April 1852.

At a general meeting of the chiefs and head men of the towns and districts upon the Gold Coast, under British protection, held at Cape Coast Castle, on the 19th day of April, 1852, in the presence of his Excellency, Major Hill, Governor and Commander in Chief, and the Civil and Military Officers of his Government, it was unanimously resolved and agreed upon:—

1. THAT this meeting, composed of his Excellency the Governor, his council, and the chiefs and head men of the countries upon the Gold Coast, under British protection, constitutes itself into a legislative assembly with full powers to enact such laws as it shall seem fit, for the better government of those countries.

2. That this assembly be recognised by Her Majesty's Government as legally constituted, that it be called the Legislative Assembly of native chiefs upon the Gold Coast, that it be presided over by his Excellency the Governor, who shall have the power to assemble, prorogue, and adjourn it at pleasure: and that its enactment, sanctioned and approved of by the Governor, shall immediately become the law of the country, subject to the approval of Her Majesty the Queen, and be held binding upon the whole of the population being under the protection of the British Government.

3. That this Legislative Assembly being thus duly constituted, having taken into consideration the advantages which the chiefs and natives derive from the protection afforded them by Her Majesty's Government, consider it reasonable and necessary that the natives generally should contribute to the support of the Government by submitting from time to time to pay such taxes as may be determined upon by the majority of the chiefs assembled in council, with his Excellency the Governor.

4. That it appears to the chiefs at present assembled in council, that the most productive, the least burthensome, and the most equitable tax which in the present state of the country can be levied, would be a poll-tax upon the gross amount of the population enjoying the protection of the British Government.

5. That entertaining the views here expressed, the chiefs and head men do, for themselves and their people, voluntarily agree to pay annually to the Government the sum of 1s. sterling per head, for every man, woman, and child residing in the districts under British protection.

6. That the collection of this tax be confided to officers appointed by his Excellency the Governor, assisted by the chiefs, who, in consideration of annual stipends to be paid to them by the Government, agree to give, in their several districts, their cordial assistance and the full weight of their authority in support of this measure, and to aid the tax-gatherers in taking a census of the population, and in collecting the tax.

7. That pay-notes specifying the services to be rendered and the amount of pay to be given to each chief or head man be immediately granted under the hand and seal of the Governor, payable annually after the collection of the tax, upon certificates given by the tax-gatherer of the district that the services specified have been duly performed.

8. That it shall be competent for the tax-

gatherer to sue any person refusing to pay the tax, before the native chief of the district, or an English magistrate, as for common debt, and that the master of a house or head of a family be considered responsible for the whole of the inmates of the house.

9. That any obstruction offered to the gatherer, or assault made upon him in the execution of his duty, shall be punished by a fine or imprisonment, one-half of all such fines to be paid to the chief of the district or town.

10. That it shall be competent for the tax-gatherer and chief of a district, subject to the approval of the Governor, to make such local arrangements for facilitating the collection of the tax as may be found expedient.

11. That the revenue derived from this tax, after payment of the stipends of the chiefs and other expenses attending its collection, be devoted to the public good in the education of the people, in the general improvement and extension of the judicial system, in affording greater facilities of internal communication, increased medical aid, and in such other measures of improvement and utility as the state of the social progress may render necessary, and that the chiefs be informed of the mode of its application, and entitled to offer such suggestions on this point as they may consider necessary.

12. That a proclamation based upon these resolutions be issued by his Excellency the Governor, to carry them into full effect during this current year, and that such proclamation, issued with the full concurrence of the Legislative Assembly of the native chiefs upon the Gold Coast, shall have in every respect the force of a law, and be held binding upon the whole of the native population being under the protection of the British Government.

(signed) *George Fynn Agger*, his \times mark,
Chief of Cape Coast.

And other native signatures.

On the part of Her Majesty's Government, I fully recognise the legality of this self-constituted Legislative Assembly of Chiefs, and I approve, sanction, and confirm the whole of the foregoing resolutions.

(signed) *Stephen J. Hill*, Governor.

Witnesses to the foregoing signature.

(signed) *H. W. Firth*, Colonial Secretary.
Captain Bird, Gold Coast Corps.
Lieut. Alexr. Bravo, 1st W. I. R.
Lieutenant Child, Gold Coast Corps.
Lieutenant J. Cochrane, Gold Coast Corps.
Lieutenant Robert Horley, Gold Coast Corps.
James Davys, Assistant Surgeon, Gold Coast Corps.
John De Croft, Writer.

LAGOS TREATIES.

LAGOS.

6 August 1861.

TREATY between Norman B. Bedingfeld, Commander of Her Majesty's Ship "Prometheus," and Senior Officer of the Bights Division, and William McCoskry, Esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Acting Consul, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain; and Docemo, King of Lagos, on the part of himself and Chieftains.

ARTICLE 1. IN order that the Queen of England may be the better enabled to assist, defend, and protect the inhabitants of Lagos, and to put an end to the slave trade in this and the neighbouring countries, and to prevent the destructive wars so frequently undertaken by Dahomey and others for the capture of slaves, I, Docemo, do, with the consent and advice of my Council, give, transfer, and by these presents grant and confirm unto the Queen of Great Britain, her heirs and successors for ever, the port and Island of Lagos, with all the rights, profits, territories, and appurtenances whatsoever thereunto belonging, and as well the profits and revenue as the direct, full, and absolute dominion and sovereignty of the said port, island, and premises, with all the royalties thereof, freely, fully, entirely, and absolutely. I do also covenant and grant that the quiet and peaceable possession thereof shall, with all possible speed, be freely and effectually delivered to the Queen of Great Britain, or such person as Her Majesty shall thereunto appoint, for her use in the performance of this grant; the inhabitants of the said island and territories, as the Queen's subjects, and under her sovereignty, Crown, jurisdiction, and Government, being still suffered to live there.

of the title of King in its usual African signification, and will be permitted to decide disputes between natives of Lagos with their consent, subject to appeal to British laws.

Article 3. In the transfer of lands, the stamp of Docemo affixed to the document will be proofs that there are no other native claims upon it, and for this purpose he will be permitted to use it as hitherto.

In consideration of the cession as before-mentioned of the port and island and territories of Lagos, the representatives of the Queen of Great Britain do promise, subject to the approval of Her Majesty, that Docemo shall receive an annual pension from the Queen of Great Britain, equal to the net revenue hitherto annually received by him; such pension to be paid at such periods and in such mode as may hereafter be determined.

(signed) Docemo.

Their marks.

× Telake.
× Rocamena.
× Obalehow.
× Achelony.

(signed) Norman B. Bedingfeld, Her Majesty's Ship "Prometheus,"
Senior Officer, Bights Division.
W. McCoskry, Acting Consul.

Lagos, 6 August 1861.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE to the Treaty of Cession of the Island of Lagos to the British Crown.

KING DOCEMO having understood the foregoing Treaty, perfectly agrees to all the conditions thereof; and with regard to the 3d Article consents to receive as a pension, to be continued during his lifetime, the sum of 1,200 (twelve hundred) bags of cowries per annum, as equal to his net revenue; and I, the undersigned representative of Her Majesty, agree on the part of Her Majesty to guarantee to the said King Docemo an annual pension of (1,200) twelve hundred bags of cowries for his lifetime, unless he, Docemo, should break any of the Articles of the above Treaty, in which case his pension will be forfeited. The pension shall commence from the 1st of July of the present year, 1862, from which day he, the King, resigns all claim upon all former farmers of the revenue.

(signed) Docemo, his × mark.



Henry Stanhope Freeman, Governor.

We, the undersigned, witness that the above Treaty and ratification was explained to King Docemo, in our presence, and in our presence was signed by him, and by Henry Stanhope Freeman, Esq., as representative of Her Majesty the Queen of England, on this the 18th day of February, in the year of our Lord 1862.

(signed) John H. Glover, Lieutenant, R.N.

Samuel Crowther.

J. C. Thomas, Secretary to the King Docemo.

S. B. Williams, British Interpreter.

PALMA AND LECKIE.

Lagos, 7 February 1863.

By the present document, I, Kosoko, ex-chief of Epé, and formerly King of Lagos, do declare that when King of Lagos, my territory extended to the eastward as far as Palma and Leckie, and that when I was expelled from Lagos and settled at Epé, by permission of the King of Jebu, I

claimed those parts as my ports of trade, by right of my former ownership, and they were recognised as such by the British Government.

Having now left Epé, and returned to Lagos by the kind permission of Her Britannic Majesty's Government, I lay no further claim to the ports

App. No. 3. Ports of Palma and Leckie, which consequently must revert to the Lagos Government.

(signed) *Kosoko*, his × mark.

Signed in my presence, John M. Glover, Commodore, R. N.

(signed) *Topo*.
H. N. Leveson, Colonial Secretary.
 I certify that I faithfully translated this document to Kosoko.
 (signed) *S. R. Williams*.

ADDO.

27 June 1863.

THE King and Chiefs of Addo having, on or about the 1st May 1863, sent down a message to his Excellency John Hawley Glover, the Lieutenant Governor of Her Britannic Majesty's settlement of Lagos, requesting him to take upon himself, on the part of Her Britannic Majesty, the protection of their town and country, Mr. Thomas Tickel, resident agent at Badagry, visited Addo on the 16th instant, and having conferred with the King and Chiefs touching the request they had made to his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and having reported that it was their free and spontaneous wish that Her Britannic Majesty's Government should exercise all the rights of a protecting Power over them, his Excellency visited Addo on the 26th of June, and having assured himself of the correctness of the foregoing statement, and the request being again repeated, his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of Lagos, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, has taken upon himself the protection of the King, Chiefs, and people of Addo, and has permitted them to hoist the (white) English flag with a red border, subject always to the approval of Her Majesty's Government.

Therefore, his Excellency John Hawley Glover, the Lieutenant Governor of Lagos, and acting consul for the Bight of Benin, &c., on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, and the King and Chiefs of Addo on the part of themselves and their people, have agreed, as is hereinbefore set forth. And the King and Chiefs further bind themselves to be guided in their proceedings with all surrounding tribes, as Her

Majesty's Government shall from time to time direct: that they shall prevent all export of slaves to Porto Novo or Pocrah, or passage of such slaves down their river; and shall place neither let nor hindrance on lawful trade, but shall, on the contrary, afford every facility to traders of all nations and tribes who may have occasion to visit their country for the purpose of lawful commerce.

Done at Addo, this twenty-seventh day of June, in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

(signed) *John H. Glover*,
 Lieutenant Governor.

Their marks.

- × *King Olovee*.
- × *Chief Ojumoh*.
- × *Chief Osurufunjah*.
- × *Chief Odorohfunjah*.
- × *Chief Arro*.

Chief Town Council.

Sabbah, his × mark.

Captains.

Their marks.

- × *Igbowu*.
- × *Akilibah*.
- × *Kuchesi*.
- × *Ittu*.
- × *Akilojoh*.
- × *Gandee*.
- × *Ahituyi*.

Witnesses.

(signed) *Thomas Tickel*,
Charles Foresythe.

POCRAH.

29 June 1863.

THE King and Chiefs of Pocrah having sent down repeated messages to the Governor of Lagos, through Mr. Thomas Tickel, Resident Agent at Badagry, requesting him to take upon himself, on the part of Her Britannic Majesty, the protection of their town and country, his Excellency John Hawley Glover, Lieutenant Governor of Lagos, and Acting Consul for the Bight of Benin, visited that place on the 29th June 1863, and having assured himself of the wishes of the King and Chiefs, and the request being again repeated, his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, has taken upon himself the protection of the King, Chiefs, and people of Pocrah, and has permitted them to hoist the (white) English flag with a red border, subject always to the approval of Her Majesty.

Therefore, his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, and the King and Chiefs of Pocrah, on the part of themselves and their people, have agreed, as is hereinbefore set forth, and the King and Chiefs further bind themselves to be guided in their proceedings with all surrounding tribes,

as Her Majesty's Government shall from time to time direct; that they shall prevent all export of slaves to Porto Novo, or elsewhere, or passage of such slaves through their country or river, and shall place neither let nor hindrance on lawful trade, but shall, on the contrary, afford every facility to traders of all nations and tribes who may have occasion to visit their country for the purpose of lawful commerce.

Done at Pocrah, this twenty-ninth day of June, in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

(signed) *John Hawley Glover*,
 Lieutenant Governor.

Their marks.

- × *King Agulayie*.
- × *Chief Aroede*.
- × *Chief Udofroo*.
- × *King's Brother Acash*.
- × *King's Brother Udunosie*.
- × *War Chief Ajubrewa*.

Witnesses.

(signed) *Thomas Tickel*,
William Metzgar.

OKEODAN.

App. No. 3.

4 July 1863.

THE Chiefs of Okeodan having sent down repeated messages to the Governor of Lagos, through Mr. Thomas Tickel, Resident Agent at Badagry, requesting him to take upon himself, on the part of Her Britannic Majesty, the protection of their town and country, his Excellency John Hawley Glover, Lieutenant Governor of Lagos and Acting Consul for the Bight of Benin, visited Shagbo, where he was received by the Chiefs of Okeodan, on the 4th day of July 1863; and having assured himself of the wishes of the chiefs, and the request being again repeated, his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, has taken upon himself the protection of the chiefs and people of Okeodan, and has permitted them to hoist the (white) English flag with a red border, on the understanding that they receive a representative of Her Majesty's Government to reside in their town, subject always to the approval of Her Majesty's Government.

Therefore, his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, and the Chiefs of Okeodan, on the part of themselves and their people, have agreed as is hereinbefore set forth.

And the chiefs further bind themselves to be guided in their proceedings with all surrounding tribes as Her Majesty's Government shall from time to time direct; that they shall prevent all export of slaves to Porto Novo or elsewhere, or passage of such slaves through their country or river, and shall place neither let or have on lawful trade, but shall, on the contrary, afford every facility to traders of all nations and tribes who may have occasion to visit their country for the purpose of lawful commerce.

Done at Okeodan, this fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

(signed)

Their marks.

× Chief *Agro*.
 × „ *Kembei*.
 × „ *Elucie*.
 × „ *Olucade*.
 × „ *Afulu*.
 × „ *Eloh*.
 × „ *Maroyah*.
 × „ *Ojoe*.
 × War Chief *Fallalah*.

Thomas Tickel, Resident Agent.

BADAGRY.

7 July 1863.

HIS Excellency John Hawley Glover, Lieutenant Governor, Commander in Chief and Vice Admiral of Her Britannic Majesty's settlement of Lagos, and Acting Consul for the Bight of Benin, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, and the Chiefs of Badagry on the part of themselves and their people, have agreed as follows:—

Article 1. In order for the better keeping of the peace and quiet of the well-disposed persons living in Badagry, and for the better security of their lives and properties, as also for the purpose of setting aside all pretensions on the part of the King of Porto Novo and others to the right and royalty of this district of Badagry,—

We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, being Chiefs of Badagry, have freely and willingly ceded to Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, Her heirs and successors, for ever, the town of Badagry, and all the rights and territories and appurtenances whatsoever thereunto belonging, as well as all profits and revenues, absolute dominion and sovereignty of the said town and territory of Badagry, freely, fully, entirely, and absolutely.

Article 2. In consideration of which cession, as before herein set forth, I, John Hawley Glover, Commander in Her Majesty's Royal Navy, Lieutenant Governor, Commander in Chief and Vice Admiral of the settlement of Lagos aforesaid, and Acting Consul for the Bight of Benin, on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, promise that the chiefs who have hereunto set their hands shall receive from the First day of the present month of July, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, the further yearly sum of Two hundred and forty pounds sixteen shillings (240 l. 16 s.),

in addition to the yearly pension of Two hundred and fifty-nine pounds four shillings (259 l. 4 s.), which they have hitherto received, that is to say, the sum of Five hundred pounds (500 l.) per annum, so long as they shall live or reside peaceably and quietly in Badagry, or within the territories of Her Majesty, as good and loyal subjects of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain; that is to say, each chief shall receive, so long as he lives, the sum of sixty-two pounds ten shillings (62 l. 10 s.) per annum.

And we further declare that our right and property in the district of Badagry has always and does extend westward to the village of Witcheree, on the seashore, the half of the town of Quameh, and the eastern side or shore of the Quameh Creek, on the Lagoon.

Done at Badagry, under the Great Seal of the Settlement of Lagos, this seventh day of July, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

(signed) John H. Glover, Lieut.-Governor.

Their marks.

× Head Chief *Akrah*. (L.S.)
 × Chief *Agrolo*. (L.S.)
 × Chief *Posso*. (L.S.)
 × *Prince*, for Chief *Pheortah*. (L.S.)
 × Head Chief *Wowo*. (L.S.)
 × Chief *Bala*. (L.S.)
 × Chief *Ginge*. (L.S.)
 × Chief *Mobi*. (L.S.)

Witnesses.

(signed) W. McCoshry, Acting Chief Magistrate.

B. L. Lefroy, Commander, R.N.
 Thomas Tickel.

App. No. 3.

DESPATCHES on Native Treaties generally, and on those of the Government of the
Gambia.

— No. 1. —

(No. 64.)

Lord John Russell to Governor Doherty.

Sir, Downing-street, 23 July 1840.

I HAVE had under my consideration your Despatch, No. 60, of the 10th of October last, with the papers therein enclosed, in explanation of the obstacles which had been represented to you from various quarters as continuing to be opposed to the prosecution of lawful commerce in the different rivers which discharge themselves into the Atlantic on that part of the coast of Africa which lies between Sierra Leone and the Gambia.

It is a subject which has engaged the serious attention of Her Majesty's Government.

You are aware of the objections which the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty entertain against the habitual employment of Her Majesty's naval forces in these unhealthy rivers; and it is impossible, therefore, for me to hold out the expectation that the trade of Her Majesty's subjects there can be secured against the occasional outrages of petty refractory chiefs in every isolated quarter to which the enterprise of individual traders may carry them.

It appears highly probable, indeed, that excesses of that nature can only effectually be restrained by the influence and agency of the more powerful chiefs, whose interest it should be to watch over the preservation of good order and tranquillity in those rivers.

The accompanying reports, which I have received from the Board of Admiralty, of Lieutenant H. W. Hill's proceedings in the River Nunez in September last, show how much may be accomplished by judicious intervention with influential chiefs; and I very earnestly recommend to your attention that officer's proceedings, as well as his suggestions as to the advantage of entering into communication with the Alimany of Tecombo.

It is in furtherance of these views that I transmit to you herewith the draft of an agreement which Her Majesty's Government are desirous should be proposed to all native chiefs in the more immediate vicinity of Sierra Leone, and especially to those who, like the Alimany of Tecombo, command the paths or communications with the interior of Africa.

I should see no objection to your appending to those agreements such stipulations as may be necessary for fixing the duties, whether of anchorage or of customs, to be paid by our merchants, upon the principle of the arrangement which Lieutenant Hill concluded with King Saarah of Kykandy in the River Nunez, provided that such stipulations shall have received the assent of the merchants. But you will understand that no other stipulations are to be introduced into any of these arrangements which should contain provisions contrary to the principle of the Navigation Act, and that every agreement is to be held subject to the ratification of Her Majesty's Government.

I am averse from sanctioning any stipulations for the payments of presents or fees in money or goods. If any stipulation of that nature should be considered absolutely necessary, or be insisted on as a *sine quâ non*, in consideration of some important advantage to be ceded by a chief, the payment to be promised must be of very limited extent, and expressly reserved for Her Majesty's ratification.

You will report to me at your earliest convenience the arrangements which you may propose to make for carrying into effect these views and wishes of Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.
(signed) J. Russell.

Governor Doherty,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 1.

DRAFT of Agreement proposed to be entered into with African Chiefs.

OBJECT.

THERE shall be peace and friendship between the people of England and the people of , and the slave trade shall be put down for ever in , and the people of England and the people of shall trade together innocently, justly, kindly, and usefully. And A. and B. do make the following agreement for these purposes:—

TERMS.

1. No white Christian persons shall be made slaves in the country in any case; and if any white Christians are now slaves in the country, or shall be brought into it as slaves, they shall instantly be set free by the Chief of , and he shall assist them to return to their own country.

2. No persons of any colour, or wherever born, shall be taken out of the country as slaves; and no person in the country shall be in any way concerned in seizing, keeping, carrying, or sending away any persons for the purpose of their being taken out of the country as slaves. And the Chief of shall punish severely all those who break this law.

3. The officers of the Queen of England may seize every vessel or boat of found anywhere carrying on the trade in slaves, and may also seize every vessel or boat of other nations found carrying on the trade in slaves in the waters belonging to the Chief of , and the vessels and boats so seized shall be taken into an English possession to be tried by English law; and, when condemned, shall be sold, and the produce of the sale shall be divided equally between the Queen of England and the Chief of

, and the slaves who were found on board shall be made free.

4. English people may freely come into the country, and may stay in it or pass through it; and they shall be treated as friends while in it, and shall receive every supply they need there; they may freely practise the Christian religion there, and shall not be harmed nor troubled on that account; and they may leave the country when they please.

5. English people may always trade freely with the people of in every article which they may wish to buy or sell; and neither the English people nor the people of shall ever be forced to buy or to sell any article, nor shall they be prevented from buying or selling any article; and the customs and dues taken by the Chief of on English goods shall in no case be more altogether than 1-th part of the price of the goods sold.

6. The paths shall be kept open through the country to other countries, so that English traders may carry goods of all kinds through the country to sell them elsewhere; and the traders of other countries may bring their goods through the country to trade with the English people.

7. English people may buy and sell or hire lands and houses in the country, and their houses shall not be entered without their consent, nor shall their goods be seized, nor their persons touched; and if English people are wronged or illtreated by the people of , the Chief of shall punish those who wrong or illtreat the English people.

8. But English people must not break the laws of the country; and when they are accused of breaking the laws, the chiefs shall send a true account of the matter to the nearest place where there is an English force; and the commander of such English force shall send for the English person, who shall be tried according to English law, and shall be punished if found guilty.

9. If the people should take away the property of an English person, or should not pay their just debts to an English person, the Chief of shall do all he can to make the people restore the property and pay the debt; and if English persons should take away the property of the people, or should not pay their just debts to the people, the Chief of shall make known the fact to the Commander of the English force nearest to the country, or to the resident agent, if there is one; and the English Commander, or the agent, whichever it may be, shall do all he can to make the English persons restore the property and pay the debt.

10. The Queen of England may appoint an agent to visit or to reside there, in order to watch over the interests of the English people, and to see that this agreement is fulfilled; and such agent shall always receive honour and protection in the country, and the Chief shall pay attention to what the agent says; and the person and property of the agent shall be sacred.

11. The Chief of shall, within 48

0.39.

hours of the date of this agreement, make a law for carrying the whole of it into effect; and shall proclaim that law, and the Chief of shall put that law in force from that time for ever.

12. The Queen of England, out of friendship for the Chief of and because the Chief of has made this agreement, gives him the following articles:— and the Chief of hereby acknowledges he has received those articles.

And so we and have made this agreement and have signed it at this day of ; and this agreement shall stand for ever.

(signatures)

(Witnesses)

ADDITIONAL TERMS.

For Special Cases.

ARTICLE 1. Moreover, the Queen of England, for years to come, will have ready every year, at , the following articles, viz:—

and an English officer shall inquire in each year whether the Chief of and his people have faithfully kept the foregoing agreement, and if, after enquiry, he shall be satisfied that they have kept the agreement, he shall then deliver the articles to the chief, or to the chief's agent for him; but when the English officer is not so satisfied, he shall not deliver the articles.

Article 2. The practice of making human sacrifices, on account of religious or political ceremonies or customs, shall cease for ever in

Article 3. The Chief of sells and makes over to the English people for the Queen of England, the land from to and everything in it, entirely and for ever, for the sum of , of which is now paid to him. And the English people shall have possession of the said land, and of whatever may be upon it, when they shall have paid to the Chief of the remainder of the price above stated; and when the land shall be delivered over to the English people, they may do with it what they please.

Article 4. The Queen of England will assist in protecting the Chief and people of against any attack which other chiefs and people may make on them on account of anything they may do for the purpose of giving up the slave-trade according to the present agreement.

[NOTE.—March 1865. The foregoing communication was shortly followed by a Despatch from Lord John Russell to the Governor of Sierra Leone, 30th September 1840, entering very fully into the object of the different stipulations, and suggesting the arguments by which they might be recommended to the acceptance of the African chiefs; the whole being nearly identical with the instructions on the same subject to the Commissioners for the Expedition to the Niger, dated 30th January 1841, contained in the Parliamentary Paper on that Expedition, presented by Command, 1843. Both Despatches were also sent to the Lieutenant Governor of the Gambia for his guidance.]